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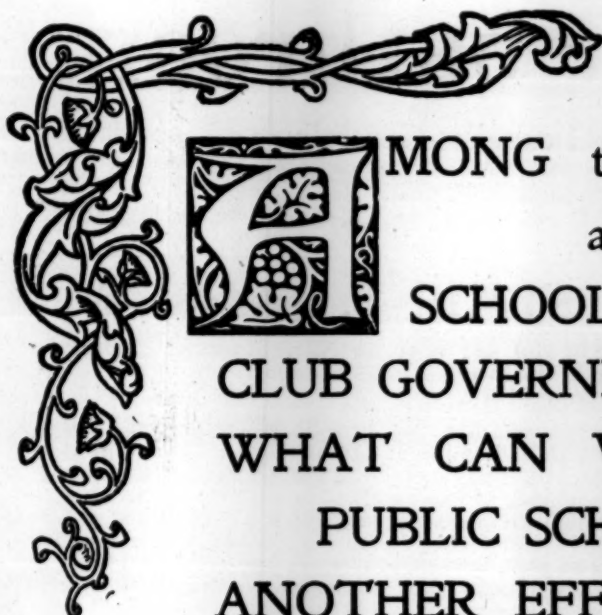
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# THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. I.

BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 5.



**A**MONG the prominent features of this number  
are: \* \* \* \* \*

SCHOOL HYGIENE, Professor Burnham.

CLUB GOVERNMENT, Mrs. C. J. McClung.

WHAT CAN WOMEN'S CLUBS DO FOR THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS? Mrs. Ellen S. Morse.

ANOTHER EFFORT AT IMPROMPTU, Mrs. Alice  
M. Wood.

POEMS, Mary M. Bergholz, Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, Kate M. True,  
Mrs. L. H. Fishback.

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID, Zona Gale.

THE DENVER BIENNIAL.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.



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It is no artificial beautifier but removes irritations, pimples

and impurities of the skin, it does not hide them, and is therefore the greatest luxury you can have

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### "THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

**W**HAT constitutes a good club woman? Is it the ability to attend all the meetings of as many clubs as a woman can possibly get into? Is it to become absorbed in one, to such an extent that no interest beyond that can be granted any attention? Is it to get into office as many times as possible, or to outshine all others in debate?

All these, perhaps, more or less; but these are by no means the only requisites. Let us begin with St. Paul, who may be a little old-fashioned, but who had a pretty level head after all. "Though I speak with the tongues of (club women) and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

And again, though I have the gift of all sorts of good qualities and have not charity, "I am nothing."

In other words, the first requisite of a good club woman is that broad spirit of charity which not only gives one grace to look leniently upon other's faults and short-comings, but bestows upon the feminine heart the possibility of rejoicing in the good fortune of her club sisters. She who has the true spirit of club charity will take pleasure in the pretty clothes of her who can afford better gowns than she; she will rejoice in honors that come to her who is, perhaps, more brilliant, certainly more fortunate, than she; she will be kind, but not patronizing to those poorer than she.

She will recognize the true club spirit, not as a half jealous watchfulness lest some other woman may be getting more out of the club than she, but rather as a demand for the best of her mental, spiritual and heart-qualities for the good of others; as a call for the highest altruism of which she is capable; as an atmosphere of love, service and charity that forces her to think only of what she can bring to the club, not what she can get out of it.

The good club woman will not need to be introduced to the new member more than once, especially if the latter happens to be poorly dressed; and she will remember that it is a poor rule to judge of another woman's brains or heart by the cut of her jacket or the fit of her gown. Particularly if a new member looks forlorn or lonely, will she take pains to speak to her and to make her feel that the club is a good place for humble strangers.

When she is called upon for her opinion in meeting, she will not hesitate to give it, even if her heart persists in sticking to the roots of her tongue; on the contrary, if she has had her training and reached the point where she loves the sound of her own voice she will refrain from indulging in it too often, that her friends may not weary of her. For even the best things pall upon the taste after a surfeit. The trouble, however, usually lies in the opposite direction.

Most of all will she be careful about trying to cover too much ground,—“spreading herself too thin,” as one woman expresses it. If she is a woman of leisure, (are there any such nowadays?)—she will join several clubs, first being careful to ascertain in which she can be of most service to others. For never was there a truer saying than that in helping others, we help ourselves. But if she is a woman of limited time, a busy

mother, a teacher, or a business woman, she will refrain from the dissipation of many clubs. One club will be a wonderful help to her, if it is the right sort; two will not hurt her; but when she is tempted to join the third, let her pause and reflect.

In this connection I cannot refrain from vaunting again The Club Woman's new beatitude: "Blessed be the woman who belongs to one active club only; for to her accrue the benefits of association without a multitude of distractions." I might add, "And her husband and children shall rise up and call her blessed." For I have noticed that those wise and enlightened men who believe in women's clubs,—and they are many,—are usually the husbands of women who make a point of getting home to dinner; yes, and of seeing to it that the dinner is a good one. Thus doth the modern Eve add the wisdom of the serpent to her nineteenth century charms.

The good club woman, too,—let me approach this subject with awe and humiliation,—will rather let offices seek her than to run after them. The club woman usually finds her level sooner or later, and when the club really wants some particular woman for some particular office, she will be pretty apt to know it. It is doubtful if there is an office in any club in the country that is really worth fighting for.

In this connection, one is tempted to wonder how many women, after all, get offices not because they are especially fitted for them, but because they are determined to have them? "She wants it," says the average voting member, "and I don't care who has it." But the really good club woman, the model club woman we are now discussing, refuses to vote for her best friend, if she knows she is not fitted for office, and votes for the woman who snubs her if the latter would make a good club officer.

One thing the good club woman never does, under any circumstances; she never ridicules her club sisters, or worse, repeats any bit of gossip about them whatever. No; not even if she knows it to be true.

In short, the good club woman is the good woman, every time. The broadest mind, the humblest heart, the most liberal spirit, the willingness to serve her kind; these are the requisites of a good woman; and these must be possessed by the good club woman.

We might as well finish up with St. Paul; "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Good for St. Paul; old bachelor though he was, he had the requisites necessary to make a good club woman himself.

And were he alive today, he wouldn't say a thing about silence in the churches, either.

"I am very much pleased with The Club Woman, and have appointed a young lady to immediately canvass my club and request each member, in my name, to subscribe for one copy—with the express purpose in my mind of improvement, and a larger interest in club life," writes one president in the Southern Middle States. That is the kind of letter we like to get.



## THE CITY, VERSUS THE COUNTRY WOMAN.

MARY M. BERGHOLZ, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

**M**Y lady lives in the city,  
The country I;  
She looks out upon a palace,  
I, the sky—

Her windows are darkened with laces,  
Not so mine;  
Only with climbing roses  
And eglantine—  
The sun that shines on land and sea,  
Floods my windows and comforts me.

My dear lady has her flowers,  
So have I;  
But she buys them at the corner  
Nearest by.  
My garden is red with roses,  
Lilies, too;  
I gather them by the thousands,  
Wet with dew,  
Just when the morn is hushed and still,  
And not a sunbeam glints the hill.

My dear lady has her horses—  
So have I;  
She rides daily with her coachman,  
Not so I,  
I drive the beauties who know me,  
And they fly.  
With the friends I love beside me,  
Glad am I,  
As over hills when skies are fair,  
We laugh and chat in the scented air.

My lady has her day at home,  
None have I;  
She'll bid you then, and may again,  
By and by;  
Her rooms are darkened, then lighted,  
Band plays low,  
You shake her hand, a cup of tea,  
Then you go,  
While my friends daily come to me,  
And make me glad as glad can be.

And thus my lady lives and dies,  
No one knows;  
You see the crape upon the door,  
When she goes;  
Her nearest neighbor passing by,  
Wonders who  
Is lying still with folded hands,  
Eyelids too.  
But all the country far and wide  
Will know when I have crossed the tide.

Prof. Burnham's paper on School-Hygiene, printed in this issue, was read by him at the Mass. F. W. C. at the Worcester meeting.

## WHAT CAN WOMEN'S CLUBS DO FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

BY ELLEN S. MORSE, PRESIDENT TUESDAY CLUB,  
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

[The following paper was read before the Massachusetts Federation meeting in December, at Worcester.]

**T**WELVE words from the Talmud constitute my text:  
"The breath of the school-children is the salvation of the world."

Recent magazine articles show the trend of public opinion as to the power of women's clubs. The October Atlantic, in an article on "The Upward Movement in Chicago," states that the educational efforts of Chicago society are made through numerous clubs, the most prominent and promising of which are women's clubs. It quotes the Chicago Woman's Club as one of two representative reform organizations of that city, as a notable force in the better life of that city.

In the September New England Magazine, in an article on "Popular Education in Rural New England," Professor Lawton looks to the women's clubs to improve popular education and to furnish an educational stimulus to the young in our rural communities.

A recent article in the Forum asserts that the Ladies' Health Protective Associations of various cities are a recognized power.

Since, then, women's clubs have the confidence and the respect of their communities, what they can do by wisely directed efforts for our schools is limited only by the time and strength of their members.

Two years ago the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Boston thoroughly investigated and published a report of the sanitary condition of Boston schoolhouses. This was the only comprehensive statement of the sanitary condition of those schoolhouses that had ever been made, and its information was of great value. It resulted in the condemnation of two buildings, while in thirty-five repairs which would cost three hundred thousand dollars were found to be absolutely necessary.

Out of one hundred and eighty-six school buildings examined, only thirteen provided the required amount of air for the health of a pupil, thirty cubic feet per minute for every pupil. The floors in forty-one per cent of the buildings had never been washed, although many were from thirty to fifty years old. The death rate of the teachers in Boston had been higher than in any other city. There had been five thousand and fifty-three cases of throat trouble in one year among the school-children.

Last autumn the Women in Council of Roxbury continued the work of the Collegiate Alumnae Association in that district. They found that great attention had been paid to the suggestions of that association; that as a result many of the bad sanitary conditions of the Roxbury schoolhouses had been bettered; bad closets had been replaced by new ones; condemned plumbing had been replaced by excellent modern plumbing; one building had been torn down and another was in process of construction.

The Women in Council petitioned the hygiene committee of the Boston School Board to have the windows of all the Roxbury schoolhouses washed, and to have the floors of certain primary schoolhouses washed. The Women in Council supervised the operation, and for once the windows, woodwork and floors of certain Roxbury schoolhouses were thoroughly cleaned.

We send our children to spend five or six hours a day, two hundred days in the year, in schoolrooms the floors of which often are swept but once a week, and are washed not oftener

than once a year, while many of them are never washed. Think of it!

Dr. Cohn, an authority on school sanitation, predicts that in the future there will be no dry sweeping of schoolhouses, but the floors will be washed daily.

Hoffman maintains that not only should schoolrooms and their apparatus be kept clean, and the feet be wiped at the door, but the children's clothes, hands and faces should be kept clean. In Europe, especially in German cities, free baths have been introduced into the public schools, which have influenced parents to keep school-children's clothes cleaner.

The Denver Woman's Club has not only caused free kindergartens to be introduced into the public school system, but has caused free baths to be attached to the free kindergartens.

What better work could women, college graduates, undertake; what better work could women's clubs undertake, than that of arousing their communities to the fact that if education is to be compulsory, clean, healthful schoolhouses, with healthful surroundings, should also be compulsory; that proper education demands care of the body, pure air, suitable warmth, suitable light, suitable cleanliness, seats suitable for the pupil, school tasks allowing the average scholar at least an hour's exercise out of doors and nine or ten hours' sleep daily, that absence of these essentials of health means seeming stupidity, listlessness, carelessness and disease in school-children?

Many of the women's clubs, as well as the State Federation, are working to introduce the kindergarten into the public school system; others are working to improve the rural schools.

A large number of our public school-children have no surroundings at home to educate them to a love of the beautiful; the aesthetic side of their nature is cultivated only by contact with the beautiful on the street, on the common, in the public library, in the church and the schoolroom.

Our cities and towns take the first step towards educating the children to an appreciation of the beautiful when they provide clean, attractive schoolhouses, but the work should not stop there.

In eighteen sixty-eight, some years before the Boston Art Museum was opened, members of the American Social Science Association concurred with the Boston School Board and arranged that the hall of the new Girls' High and Normal School should be built in such a manner that it could be ornamented by a frieze made up of casts of the statues of the frieze of the Parthenon. At this time there were only one or two complete sets of casts of the Parthenon frieze in the United States.

The expense of this frieze and of casts of ten other classical statues, of casts of eleven antique busts, arranged in this school hall, fifteen hundred dollars in all, was met through the efforts of the Social Science Association, by private subscription.

The citizens of Medford did a similar good work recently in decorating their beautiful new high school building with pictures and casts.

The Portland Literary Union last year raised six hundred dollars to decorate the schoolhouses of that city. These women aroused the whole city to an interest in the work, and every school has some fine landscape, some inspiring face of a great man or woman, some sweet-faced madonna, some historical scene, or a cast of some statue or bust.

Here is a field for worthy work by women's clubs. The Chicago Woman's Club has organized a Public School Art Association similar to our own Boston Association.

The silent, refining, educating influence of a beautiful picture, of a lovely statue, who can measure?

Which would be more desirable, to give to each school building in a town or city, a few pictures or casts, so fine that all must feel their beauty, or to place a few less costly pictures or casts in each room? Would it not be well to work slowly,

accomplishing a little each year, always selecting a really beautiful picture or statue?

How educating as well as how cool and refreshing would one of Richards' beautiful sea views, or one of Charles Davis' twilight scenes be, hung where forty pairs of young eyes could feast upon it on a hot summer day!

How refining, how cheering would one of Enneking's or Appleton Brown's spring scenes be, with their beautiful orchards full of apple-blossoms, hung where forty city boys and girls could see it every time they raised their eyes on a winter day!

How inspiring would a fine engraving of Raphael's Sistine Madonna, or of the face of Abraham Lincoln, of Wendell Phillips, of William Lloyd Garrison, of Theodore Parker, of Lucy Stone be, hung to remind forty boys and girls of a noble life!

Ralph Waldo Emerson criticised in the forties our system of education, saying: "We are students of words, we are shut up in schools and colleges and recitation rooms from ten to fifteen years, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing. We cannot use our hands, or our legs, or our eyes, or our arms."

In eighteen seventy-five, in Boston, in a long, low, unpretentious building whence issued the sound of machinery, the sound of a blacksmith's forge, near the Institute of Technology, Dr. Runkle, president of that institute, began to work out an idea that is revolutionizing our methods of education; the idea that not only should a small portion of the brain over the ears, the seat of memory, and a little larger portion at the back of the head, the seat of observation, be educated, but the large areas at the sides of the head, commanding the muscles, should be educated, that the whole brain should be educated; the idea that complete education demands that other muscles than those that move the tongue, that wield the pen and pencil, should be exercised; that the body should be trained to do something; that the hand should learn its power.

The West eagerly caught up and worked out this idea of manual training, in St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Toledo, Omaha, Philadelphia and Cleveland. In Boston, Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland the desirability and practicability of manual training was demonstrated through the efforts and generosity of private individuals before it was made a part of the public school system. Baltimore was the first city in this country to open, in eighteen eighty-four, a fully equipped manual training high school as part of the public school system; Boston followed her example nine years later.

In eighteen ninety-four the Massachusetts Legislature decreed that after September, eighteen ninety-five, every city of twenty thousand or more inhabitants in Massachusetts shall maintain as part of its high school system the teaching of manual training. It also decreed that the use of tools and the art of cooking shall be taught in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient, and that materials required for such instruction may be purchased by the school committee at the expense of the city or town.

Women's clubs, in those eight cities which have not yet complied with the law, may start, as the Chicago Woman's Club did, an industrial art association for the purpose of fostering manual training and causing its introduction into their public schools, a work which the New Century Club of Philadelphia has also accomplished. The Chicago Woman's Club raised thirty-five thousand dollars for the Kenwood Industrial School for Boys.

Women's clubs may arouse public opinion to demand that those boys and girls wishing to engage in industrial pursuits may have as good a training in the high school for their career as the boys and girls have who wish to go to college or to engage in mercantile pursuits.



Women's clubs should see to it that the manual training high schools of their cities provide instruction for girls. Why should manual training high schools mean, as the Boston Mechanics Arts High School means, manual training for boys only? The Rindge Manual Training School of Cambridge makes no provision for girls. The Cantabrigia Club, last summer, maintained a vacation kitchen school to teach girls cooking and household work. To-day she is working to have instruction in cooking introduced into the Cambridge public schools.

The Fitchburg Woman's Club maintains a school to teach girls household work and cooking. It hires and furnishes a house for the purpose, provides weekly lessons, and when a class graduates from its two years' course receives another class.

Women's clubs may help to introduce manual training into the public schools of their town when the law does not demand it, but allows it. The economic value of manual training, especially for girls, needs no proof. It has been demonstrated to be educational not only to the intellect, but to the aesthetic sense, especially when it comprises, as it always should, instruction in industrial drawing. Above all, it educates and trains the will, an essential thing for success, an essential thing for the making of good citizens.

When the boy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, son of one of Boston's foremost preachers, scoured knives and drove the cows to pasture for his widowed mother, boys and girls had manual training in the home; labor was dignified; there was less of luxury than now. Since then, gradually, rural sections have been transformed into cities, to which large numbers of foreigners have flocked, some of them intelligent, but most of them ignorant, unskilled laborers, willing to work, obliged to work, longing to give their children better advantages than they have had.

Manual training in our public schools for girls and boys alike means better health for pupils, better homes for poor people in the future, better food and less liquor drinking in those homes; means a high school education for a large number of children not caring to attend the ordinary high school; means teaching the dignity of labor; means will training; means moral training.

The need of moral training is sadly apparent in the hoodlumism of our thickly settled communities. Young America demolishes our gardens and steals our fruit at our very doors. Forward young America rudely jostles and addresses us in our streets, shouts in hilarious, obscene mirth, leaning on our fences until eleven and twelve o'clock at night. Young America knows no modest courtesy, no respect, no reverence, often does not know what truthfulness and honesty mean. Professor Charles Eliot Norton, at the last Ashfield Academy dinner, asserted that if lawlessness and hoodlumism are to be suppressed in communities, the first need is parental discipline, the second moral training in the public schools.

The idea of moral training in the public school is not a new one. Pestalozzi advocated it near the close of the last century. Early in the present century, in Germany, Herbart's greatest contribution to modern educational thought was the maintaining the desirability and possibility of making all the activities of the schoolroom, including, especially, instruction, bear directly upon the development of moral character; so today the followers of Herbart in America claim that the end of all education should be the development of character.

All good people, of whatever sect, are agreed upon a certain body of moral truth. It is the business of the public schools to give to their pupils this moral truth, to which all good people agree.

A certain amount of moral training is given in every good school because the teacher demands of pupils punctuality, regularity, industry, attention, accuracy, obedience and self-control.

Moral training may be given by teaching right living directly from a text-book. For this there is no better book for the upper grammar grades than *Ethics for Young People*, by C. C. Everett of Harvard University. The difficulty in this is to find teachers who can be made to understand that moral training is not religious training. Moral training may be given indirectly, as Herbart proposed, by making the whole course of instruction from the primary through the high school aim to develop character.

Moral training is best given through the silent, all pervading influence of the right life of a refined, well educated, noble teacher, whom pupils can respect. The best moral training must combine the direct teaching of right living from the text-book, the indirect teaching of right living by all the activities of the schoolroom, the indirect but forcible teaching of right living through the high moral character of the teacher.

How can women's clubs help obtain better sanitary conditions, more attention to the health of pupils and better aesthetic influence in our schools? How can they help along manual training, help along moral training in our schools?

First, in an indirect way, by showing a kindly sympathy for the teacher; in an indirect way by discussion of these questions through lectures by our best educators; by discussion in the newspapers of these questions and of the highest ideals in education; by raising money to demonstrate the desirability and the practicability of these things.

But women and, therefore, women's clubs, have a direct influence on our schools, because in Massachusetts women may vote for members of the school board. Woman has no more right to shirk this duty than has man. Every argument against woman's voting for members of our school boards applies equally to man's voting.

One of the most eminent of English educators, after a careful inspection of some of our best schools, notes as the most serious evil of our public school system the influence of local politics in school management.

Women's clubs should be made up of the best, the most intelligent women of all nationalities, of all religious beliefs in a community. Such a club could do a noble work in a community by influencing all citizens to banish questions of politics, of party, of race, of religion, from our school boards, from our educational questions; by influencing all citizens to unite to make our public schools the very best schools possible.

The schools in many of our communities are suffering because no member of the school board has time to look after the details of the schools, and all is left to the superintendent. The American school superintendent often is inspector of schools, minister of education, licenser of teachers and professor of pedagogy; his position is precarious; the office is comparatively new, and often the superintendent is not only ignorant of education but he has no time to study it, he must give or does give so much time to practical politics. Some superintendents need superintending.

Such a club as I have just described could not do a better work than to see that able, well educated, broad-minded, noble-souled women of leisure are elected to their school board. Such women can do more good on a school board than busy professional or business men. A woman's life trains her to attend to details; she is the natural educator of children.

We cannot have excellent schools unless we have on our school boards men and women who not only are disposed to do the best possible thing for our public schools, but who are so

well educated and have such good judgment that they know what that best possible thing is.

The importance of the sanitary, aesthetic, moral and intellectual influences of our schools can only be realized when we remember that of all our institutions for culture the school is the most universal; that there is to-day a universal belief in school education never attained in the world before; that the school controls the body and mind of children—children so susceptible to all influences—more hours a day, more days in the year than they were ever controlled by any institution in history before; when we remember that the problems which demand the thought of our citizens demand also more of them morally and intellectually than ever was demanded of a people before.

Here, then, lies a noble work for women's clubs, to arouse their communities to demand that their noblest and ablest men and women be elected to their school boards, regardless of politics, party, race or religion; to demand the best opportunities, the best teachers and the best teaching possible for the children in our public schools; to demand for them education that makes not mechanics, not lawyers, not statesmen, but citizens of noble character and intelligent judgment, citizens who shall be a credit to our State, citizens who shall make our nation a noble example to other nations, for "The breath of the school children is the salvation of the world."

### THE OLD WOMAN.

BY KATE M. TRUE.

**Y**OU bid me turn back to the days that are dead,  
And picture the woman of old,  
Ere the Club, siren-like, its enchantments had spread,  
As a fowler his nets doth unfold.

You think the dear woman of that happy time  
Would have turned up her nose at the club,  
And gone cheerfully back to those duties sublime,  
To wash, and to bake, and to scrub.

Let me tell you a secret, for I have been there,  
(In fact I was one of them then.)  
Those adorable creatures, I'm free to declare,  
Were no more devoted to men

Than the up-to-date woman whose brain is alert,  
Whose feelings are active and strong.  
For the old woman's mind was a little inert,  
From having been fettered so long.

But deep in her heart burned this constant desire,—  
A spark which has flamed up of late,—  
A wish for a circle both broader and higher,  
To make her more truly man's mate.

But the woman of old still lives in disguise,  
To the homely old duties still true.  
With a heart yet unchanged though her brain be more wise  
She strives with the tasks which are new.

The Old Woman lives—old Time she defies,  
Though new wrappings her form may enfold,  
If you hunt the New Woman you'll hear in her cries  
The voice of the woman of old.

### ANOTHER EFFORT AT AN IMPROMPTU.

BY ALICE M. WOOD, MUSKEGON, WIS.

**I**T was the following fall that the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids reciprocated by inviting the officers and committees of our club to visit them. I never like to look back upon the six months that intervened between the two visits, unless it be with a sort of shivering delight that they are over with.

Even in my blithest moments I was haunted by a lurking sadness that clung like the "damned spot" on Lady Macbeth's fairy fingers. I knew there was another impromptu speech before me.

If I could have at once made up my mind to eschew the subtle impromptu in all its forms, and just put down my foot that I would never attempt one again, I would have been all right; but I always kept thinking that if I would only nerve myself up to the occasion, and really get into the spirit of the thing, I could scintillate with opalescent corruscations of wit and radiate iridescent epigrams. (You can't tell how satisfied I feel with that last sentence. Someway it reminds me of Charles Egbert Craddock's most beautiful descriptive passages.)

Along in the summer I began on my impromptu, for I felt that the cause of my fiasco the other time was that I hadn't given the matter sufficient preparation. I took even more pains than with the other, for I could say this impromptu equally well backward or forward.

It was the first Saturday in November that we went over. Altogether we were royally entertained. Even on the cars when the other women laughed and talked cheerfully together, I sat alone in the rear seat, a prey to the deepest melancholy.

As our train drew up at the station a number of ladies with their carriages met us and took us for a two hours' drive about the city.

It was a matter of some difficulty for us to assume just the correct expression for the occasion, as our city is only one-third the size of theirs, and we were in mortal terror lest we should be regarded in the light of country cousins. Of course, it would not do to look too haughty and unconcerned, and equally fatal would be the mistake of appearing too enthusiastic, lest our entertainers should suspect that colored coachmen and luxurious coupes were not matters of everyday occurrence with us. We hope we struck the golden mean, yet cannot be too certain.

As for myself, you can imagine what my expression was, and it never varied until that speech was over.

At the Morton House a delegation of ladies received us and escorted us to a private dining hall, where covers were laid for 80. The tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square, with decorations of American Beauty roses and smilax, while the center of the square was banked with palms and chrysanthemums.

All these club women seemed "born but to banquet," and with "discourse, the sweeter banquet of the mind," the time passed all too swiftly.

Especially so for wretched me, with my impromptu hanging like the sword of Damocles over my head. Oysters, bouillon, quail, sherbet, salad and coffee passed me almost intact, and after a time my deep and abiding unhappiness became painful to contemplate.

Now, I reasoned this way. A paper and a speech are two very different things. If you read a paper, your breath may leave you, your heart cease its throbs, the floor may exchange places with the ceiling, and the letters dance like Chinese fireworks, but as long as you cling to that paper you are safe, and



your joy no man can take from you. After a time creation assumes its normal aspect, which time will come the sooner if you have a chair or something solid in front of you to cling to while things gyrate the worst.

Acting on this inspiration, while the rest were eating, I scribbled the first two or three sentences of my impromptu on the back of my menu, but even then I did not feel composed enough to eat anything.

The speeches did not come off until we had adjourned to the palatial club house, which was exquisitely decorated for the occasion. The president of the L. L. C., herself a picture in her picture hat, with its waving plumes, welcomed us with some charming words of greeting. Then our president stepped forth upon the stage and replied in terms equally well chosen. On the stage, mind you, with no friendly chair-back to cling to, that woman stood in full view of those five hundred strangers, without a particle of hesitation or embarrassment, and did credit to herself and her constituency. I was proud of her, but then, some are born great, and it is within the bounds of probability that she really was as calm as she looked.

Then my name was called. I had no sooner struggled feebly to my feet than it came over me like a flash that my pocket was sticking out through my placquet hole, and if there's anything that makes a woman look supremely ridiculous it is that. By the time I had satisfied myself in regard to my pocket, I had just as much forgotten every word of my impromptu as if I had never seen it. Frozen horror gripped my vitals. (I hope this sentence sounds strong, for I realize the utter inadequacy of language to do justice to my feelings.)

Acute nostalgia seized me, and everything I could think of was:

"I would I were dead now,  
Or up in my bed now,  
I'd cover my head now,  
And have a good cry."

But I had just sense enough left to know that that was not my impromptu, so I did not say it.

I prayed for an earthquake, a stroke of lightning, anything to make those gimlet eyes turn another way. It seemed as if the fierce light that beats upon a throne had left the effete monarchies to partial eclipse while it concentrated itself upon my trembling lips.

You ask where was my menu that I had prepared with admirable foresight for just such a contingency. Oh, it was there all right, but I was so scared I couldn't even see the white paper, much less the words.

You may think this took a long time, but I have been told since that it did not. In my impotent writhings I knocked over my umbrella and it fell with a dull thud to the floor. Swift as an avalanche I threw myself upon it. Ah! that cool, shady, peaceful floor! Can I ever be sufficiently grateful to that calm, sequestered spot! It was while wallowing about in search of my umbrella that there came to me, like a flash of lightning, the first words of my impromptu speech, and I rose with agile agility to my feet and began:

"No matter how unprepared for speaking one may be, she cannot help becoming enthusiastic at the sight of so many of her sex, who have climbed out of the groove in which, ages ago, custom decreed they should move, and whose feet are now set on the broad plains of intellectual freedom." (My friend, Mrs. Jones, helped me a little with the speech, but there was no use mentioning the matter there.) "Not so many years ago a shout of derision would have hailed an assemblage like this, and we should have been expected to writhe, if not permanently wilt, under the opprobrious designation, blue-stocking." (The astute reader will see that with admirable economy I had

woven in some of my previous impromptu on blue-stocking.)

"It must have been the pioneer of womens clubs of whom a would-be admirer wrote in a rather depressed frame of mind many years ago:

"There was ink on her thumb as I kissed her hand,  
And she whispered—"If you should die,  
I'd write you an epitaph gloomy and grand—"  
"There's time enough for that," says I."

"At this stage of the world a woman inherits ink on her thumb as a perennial birthright, and the lover is expected to show a becoming gratitude for the epitaph and file it away for future reference. Indeed, he is fortunate if his inamorata does not add athletics to her other accomplishments, and force from his lips the sad reproach:

"Perhaps you were right in refusing my love,  
But why did you throw me down stairs?"

"Day by day the broad highways of the world open to us more and more widely, and we can 'point with pride' to the thousands of women who have excelled in fields heretofore supposed to be permanently pre-empted by masculine competitors. My heart swells with pride when I read a bright book written by a woman, and I recognize another blow at the last stronghold of masculine superiority.

"All bright women have in me an ardent admirer," but my especial heroines are Queen Elizabeth, Joan of Arc, Middy Morgan and Mrs. Lease, for these have met man on his own ground and proved themselves his equals in fields which were thought to be safely fenced and barred around with sex prejudice. Man can no longer claim absolute superiority as ruler, warrior, horse-fancier and politician, so he retires behind his last barricade, called Fort Logical Ability, over whose battlements we catch a glimpse of his nervous and apprehensive smile as with a debonnaire bow, sole relic of mediaeval chivalry, he tosses us the somewhat dilapidated and shop-worn apple of intuition. But the modern Atalanta is not thus easily beguiled. She is in this race to stay.

"A physician once stood by the deathbed of a brilliant and gifted woman. Weeping friends were there, but still the fleeting soul lingered, seemingly oppressed by some nameless horror. Finally she spoke feebly to the attending physician:

"Have the reporters finished the sketch of my life for the morning paper?"

"They have," he replied.

"Have you seen it?"

"Again the doctor replied in the affirmative.

"I presume there is a wood cut?"

"Again he said 'yes,' but out of consideration for her feelings he refrained from adding that it closely resembled Lydia Pinkham after she had been cured; but the woman probably divined this, for a spasm of anguish contracted her brow. She seemed to be struggling to give utterance to another fear far more terrible than the former.

"Does it," she asked faintly, 'does it say that I was possessed of a masculine breadth of thought?"

"It does," said the attendant sadly, but firmly, for the time had come for her to know the worst.

"That settles it," the sufferer replied with emotion. "Hand me my tea gown. I have decided to live. The wood cut I could endure, but the masculine breadth of thought is adding insult to injury."

It was over, and I dropped exhausted into my chair. You see, I had not at that time read the invaluable advice in the October number of *The Club Woman*, to be self-possessed, and if you couldn't be self-possessed, be as self-possessed as you could, so, not being able to be self-possessed, I was not even as self-

possessed as I could be. That was probably the source of the whole difficulty.

As the exercises proceeded I had a chance to look about me, and the first thing that struck me was the number of pretty grey-haired women. Given a combination of dark eyes, youthful, unwrinkled face, and grey hair, and you have the most absolutely fetching woman that can be imagined. There is about her an air of style and quiet elegance that no yellow, black or auburn-haired woman can hope to attain.

Then, all of a sudden, it struck me that I had had nothing to eat since the day before, for I had been too nervous to eat before leaving home. I thought of that luncheon, that quail and sherbet that I had spurned only one short hour before, but alas! they were gone, irrevocably gone, and to this day my eyes have a look of soulful longing begotten of a golden opportunity hopelessly lost.

I can but feel, leading the quiet, semi-rural existence that I do, that such an episode as that banquet is not likely to occur again in my life. I often ask myself why those women couldn't have reserved that banquet until my impromptu speech was over. Or why was not a basketful of banquet taken to the club house for me to refresh myself withal after my arduous labors? It boots not. I shall try to forgive. It might have been an oversight.

My friend, Mrs. Jones, whispered and asked me how I felt. I answered bitterly, that I felt that Chauncey Depew had earned every railroad he ever owned. She continued:

"I felt so sorry for you when that umbrella dropped. I would have picked it up for you if I could have reached it."

I looked her firmly in the eye and said with deadly emphasis: "If you had picked that umbrella up, I would have slain you."

### SCHOOL-HYGIENE.

BY PROFESSOR WM. H. BURNHAM, CLARK UNIVERSITY.

I CANNOT attempt in the few minutes allotted to me this afternoon to give any adequate idea of the scope and purpose of school-hygiene; but let me try to suggest its standpoint. To most people the subject suggests the dry details of sanitation concerning heating, lighting, ventilation, etc. School-hygiene is concerned with all this, but also with a great deal more than all this. It has to do with the whole environment of school children and with everything that may affect their health; for example, cleanliness in its widest sense,—clean buildings, clean air, clean books, clean clothing, clean children, clean teachers. Again, it has to do with school programs, recesses, methods of study, manner of teaching and the like. The responsibility for healthy children rests primarily with the home. The function of school-hygiene is to work with domestic hygiene in keeping the children healthy.

There is, it must be admitted, in the community an ignorance and lack of appreciation of matters relating to school-hygiene. Attention has not been called to the subject sufficiently. If you will pardon a technical phrase, the community lacks apperception for the hygienic condition of the schools. This is illustrated by the results of the investigation of the committee of the schoolhouses in Boston under the direction of the committee of the collegiate alumnae, which indicated that half the schoolhouses examined were in a condition deleterious to health, and that some were unsanitary in every particular. The existence of such conditions in a civilized community can be explained only by a lack of what I have called hygienic apperception. Think not that the Bostonians are sinners above all the dwellers in Massachusetts because they permitted such

things. If you look about, you are likely to find that similar evils exist in your own town or city.

For another illustration take the matter of cleanliness. Again, investigation has shown that there are a great number of bacteria and other micro-organisms in the air of school-rooms. One European investigator estimated that each child in a certain school, where he made his tests, breathed about 45,000 micro-organisms during the course of the five hour session of the school. The number of micro-organisms actually present in the air depends very largely upon conditions that favor the stirring up of the dust. For example, this same investigator found in one of his tests of two liters of air six colonies of micro-organisms before recess when the dust had settled. After recess, when the children had stirred up the dust, seventy-eight colonies. Anything that stirs up the dust increases the number of bacteria in the air. The use of a feather duster in the school is an excellent method of getting the maximum number. That this method is often adopted in public libraries and schools perhaps many of you know from your own observation. As a result of the Boston investigation Mrs. Richards reported: "The feather duster is ubiquitous, and it is the practice, sanctioned by the rules of the school-committee, to stir up by its use in the morning the dust which has settled upon the desks, just in time to greet the pupils as they enter, and to fill their throats with the germs which cannot fail to be present under such conditions."

It is not scientific pedantry to demand that schoolrooms should be clean. To say nothing of decency, the advantages of cleanliness to health have been demonstrated by modern science. For example, it is reported that the death rate in Boston from typhoid fever in 1846-49 was 17 per 10,000. In 1890-92 it had fallen to a fraction over 3 per 10,000, the city in the meantime having expended \$25,000,000 on its water supply. In Munich the typhoid fever death rate was 29 per 10,000 in 1856. With the introduction of pure water supply and improved sewerage it has fallen to less than 2 per 10,000. Similar reports are made of the experience of other cities from introducing pure water. It is probable with general regard for hygienic rules of cleanliness, and with pure air in the home and the school, a similar decrease in the mortality from throat and lung diseases would be reported.

Again, take the matters concerned with the school program. Where there is but one session a day, many pupils eat little except candy, pastry or the like until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. Headaches, dyspepsia, nervousness are the results. Where local conditions require one session, it is obviously necessary to make provision for a wholesome lunch. Such a simple matter would not be neglected were there not a lack of what I have called hygienic apperception. Mr. Merrill, head-master of the Boston Latin school, reports to me that there used to be frequent complaint of headaches in his school; but during the last few years since wholesome lunches have been provided by the New England Kitchen he hears no such complaint.

The same tendency to ignore hygiene is seen in the prevailing no-recess plan. In a recent report of the Massachusetts board of education, one of the State agents gives a careful study of the school-day in the high school throughout the State, in which he reports a tendency toward the "no-recess" plan. "This, in my opinion," he adds, "is a tendency worthy of all encouragement, as ridding the school of a usage dissipative of mental effort, and harmful to health, to say nothing of morals."

Backed by such authority it is not strange that, even when recesses are nominally given, teachers often take the matter into their own hands and postpone recess until the close of the school. This tendency is a striking illustration of the lack of appreciation of hygiene, for it is in the face of the best author-



ities and shows considerable presumption on the part of the teachers or school official as well as ignorance in a community that permits it. Dr. Erb, in a pamphlet that has aroused much attention in Germany, says that the most important principle for hygiene of the nervous system is that of the proper alternation of the periods of work and rest. And in the secondary schools in Germany there must be at least 40 minutes recess during one five hour session. This is exclusive of gymnastic exercise. This is required by law; and, after a trial of many years, there is no demand for lessening the time for recess; but, on the contrary, in the Prussian House of Deputies a bill was recently introduced to increase this time to at least 60 minutes of recess for a five hour session, i. e., give a rest of ten minutes after each period, and two long recesses of 20 minutes each.

Recently physical training has been introduced into many schools. This is most commendable and in the interest of the health of children, but even gymnastic exercise has its hygienic aspects which must not be ignored. If the exercises are given in a dusty schoolroom, or if tired children are drilled for the sake of show, or if the weak and nervous are given the same drill as the strong,—the result may be injurious rather than helpful; and, in any case, the gymnastic training should not take the place of the recess.

The newer field of school-hygiene, sometimes called the hygiene of instruction, points out that every subject of instruction and every pedagogical method have important hygienic aspects that must be studied before their true value can be estimated. For a single illustration, the pedagogical dogma of enrichment has done much for the schools, but where it has not been applied with due regard to hygiene, it has resulted in a congested program threatening to the health of teachers and pupils alike. Together with the principle of enrichment another should always be regarded, namely, that of the elimination of unessentials.

The illustrations given are enough to show that an interest in school-hygiene, an hygienic apperception, is needed in the community. How soon such an interest will be developed; how soon the essentials of hygiene will be regarded depends largely on woman's work and woman's interest in the subject. In the field of school-hygiene there is a great opportunity for the women's clubs to do important work. I am confident that if the matter is considered they will not neglect the opportunity. But they will meet obstacles.

Perhaps the chief obstacle to hygienic reform is a kind of mercantile tendency in education which looks at the scholastic product rather than at the children. This tendency, a kind of modern scholasticism, is in striking contrast with hygiene. The former thinks always of what the children produce; the latter has constant regard for the children.

### THE MAID'S MISTAKE.

BY ELISABETH MERRITT GOSSE.

**T**HROUGH silent wood, in merry mood,  
With jocund song I strayed,  
And walking there, with pensive air,  
I met a pretty maid.

Her hand so white held papers light,  
That rustled in the wind,  
I wondered, pondered, then I conjured,  
"What agitates thy mind?"

"Oh, sir," she said, then blushed as red  
As poppies in fields near Tyne,  
"My essay on Rome I've left at home,  
And this is my valentine!"

### QUIEN SABE?

BY MRS. L. F. FISHBACK, ALVIN, TEXAS.

**W**HY in the sunshine do we think of night  
And say the stars surpass the King of Day—  
In beauty and serenely calm delight?  
Why do we thus an adverse tribute pay?

Why do I love my flowers most tenderly  
When by a snowy winding sheet they're hid?  
Standing in winter where my lilies grow,  
However fair the scene, my heart is sad.

A tear-drop falls and mingles with the snow  
That keeps from sight their forms mysteriously,  
Though they are hidden, they're not lost, I know;  
Why is their absence thus such pain to me?

Why is so much of life in longing spent—  
In reaching after what we cannot see?  
Why do we impotently rail at Fate  
And sigh for what we know can never be?

What is the force, all powerful and unseen,—  
Did we but seek the sunny side of life,  
That brings relief as sunshine follows rains?  
Who says that all that is, is just and right?

### WHAT ONE WOMAN DID.

One of the most prominent members of a federated club in one of the larger cities of the State is a washerwoman. The comment comes, of course, not at all from the fact that she was admitted, but that she is able to keep up an active membership which makes her presence at the meetings invaluable, as is her work between times. She is a delightful woman personally; not delightful in the sense that means that her manner is flexible and polished, or that her speech is even, or her voice soft or that she entertains charmingly, though varying conditions might have brought out all these things. She is a little woman, with straight dark hair and nice eyes; a quiet woman, whom to see in passing would be to find without the cut of gown and fall of skirt and "air" of bonnet which, we have come to believe, are a house-top announcement. From her face grief and much care have chased away the quiet of other years, and it is furrowed and wrinkled and restless. When reverses came and her husband died, and the four small children were to be supported, the little woman was at a loss; she had read omnivorously all her life, but when she came to turn this to practical account she found that it stood her in very poor stead. She was a woman of wide intelligence, but she had no diploma even from a high school, and there were others all about her far more competent, who were yet without situations. She could not sew or bake well enough to offer her services professionally; no saleswoman in the little town received more than a mere pittance; there seemed, in fact, really nothing to do but what at last she did do—washing and ironing. There was a good deal of surprise and much comment, of course; equally of course many of the houses where she had been received were tacitly closed against her. But she went serenely on, and dried her clothes in the yard every morning and took them down herself at night and ironed them next day. And gradually tax and mortgage and schoolbook money found its way to her hands, and the most pressing needs were answered. There was time to turn again to the reading which fast became her chief resource for companionship.

It was then that there happened what did happen when the term "new woman" began to find its objectionable way into vocabularies—the movement which you love to call a sort of renaissance if you are a woman, and which you gloat over, terming "club fever," if you are a man. A woman's club was formed in her town. She heard about it at intervals, when notices and programs began to be in the papers, and if she knew that this was what she needed more than all the others, she said nothing. She only went on with her weekly library visits, and carried away whole armfuls of books.

In a little while the members of the new club began to come to the library for books. First they wanted something on the "Belief in Nirvana and Karma of the Japanese Religions;" the library attendant gave out the three reference books she had.

"If you want anything else," she said doubtfully, "probably the best person to tell you would be —," and she named the little washerwoman. When there were papers on the "Revival of Italian Point Lacemaking," on "Birds of Our Locality and Their Habits," and on "The Origin of Coats of Arms," it was quite the same, and finally she was consulted. She told what she knew quietly, and was able to offer a book that the library and the members of the club had not, and from that time on it became the usual thing to go to her before going to the library, and gradually before choosing subjects for their papers. Still she was not asked to join the club, and it was not until the members had decided to give fifteen minutes at each meeting to parliamentary law that her name was considered. There was some demurring; the youth of the club movement is nowhere more pathetically evident than in the similar discussions which most of them have known. But finally when they saw that they could not get on without her, a little committee of two went to her very humbly and asked her to be a member of the club. She consented gratefully, and her name was proposed the week following. And then, to crown all the rest, at the very next meeting of the club, its day was changed to Friday, because the regular day was Monday, when the new member had three washings.

That was what one woman did for the education of her club.—Zona Gale, in *Evening Wisconsin*.

Co-operation is the spirit of the age. In our early American civilization we recognized that "in union was strength." Our club motto, "Unity in Diversity," admonishes us that harmony must exist within our ranks to bring forth varied and helpful results from our unanimous effort. It is one of the helpful features of our club life that we are bringing the earnest thought and action from the introspective and narrow personal limitation, to a comparison with, and acceptance of, the thought and work of others.

From the social "Reading Circle," with its purpose for intellectual recreation, and companionship, the study club with its research into the history, science and philosophy of being, woman was awakened to her mission—has evolved a plan of action, and is now stepping forth in untried paths.

Courage comes with conviction, and success with patient and conscientious endeavor; and the moral, social, philanthropic and civic organizations of women are doing a great and regenerating work.—Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, president Colorado Federation.

Why say any longer that women only follow where men lead? More and more, women are suggestors, originators, inventors.

## CLUB GOVERNMENT—METHODS.

BY MRS. C. J. McCLUNG, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WHEN St. Paul declared, "Let all things be done decently and in order," he but uttered an axiom already recognized to a greater or less degree by all well-balanced minds and hearts.

The memory of man runneth not back to the time when government was not necessary to the preservation of Church, State, family, or organization.

Succinct, well-defined, imperative laws, with minutest details for their execution, are seen upon the pages of Holy Writ, for the government and guidance of God's chosen people, during the early ages, and these have become the models, out of which have grown all beneficent law, for the succeeding civilizations to the present time.

The real end of government is the greatest good to the greatest number, and the greatest good may be so defined as to render it identical with moral, intellectual and physical development and perfection.

Out of many others, I have selected the definition of government, most applicable to my special study, as the development of order and liberty. At first sight these terms may seem irreconcilable. However, a closer insight into our surroundings shows that really each is attainable only in and through the other, and the perfection with which either is realized will be in direct proportion to that, to which the other is developed.

Order is the principle by which conflicting claims to liberty are reconciled.

Liberty, when unrestrained, leads to that license which makes one individual invade the rights of another.

Order preserves the boundary between these claims and assigns to each their due, and thus the liberty of both is secured. The union between the principles of order and liberty produces that government that mutual interests can best rest upon. In writing of the relations between the people and government, that great authority, John Stuart Mill, says:

"The people for whom any government is intended, must be willing to accept it, or, at least, not so unwilling as to oppose an insurmountable obstacle to its establishment. They must be willing and able to do what is necessary to keep it standing, and they must be willing and able to do what it requires of them, to enable it to fulfill its purposes."

From earliest time, we see that men have held that golden key of Association, which has unlocked all doors of improvement to them, for their organizations have had continuously a set purpose, with a definite plan, and in the greater, or less extent, to which clearly defined methods of government have been adhered to, is their success or failure.

This training which has been the heritage for man through the past ages, has been but just begun by women, for we are, only now, in the early throes of organization, therefore, to write a paper on Women's Club Government must necessarily be the presentation of one's individual opinions, for we have no long lists of authorities on the fine work accomplished in this line, to refer to for brilliant illustrations of our subject.

That the attrition of mind against mind is helpful, is a transparent truth, for it makes us acquainted with the practical facts of life, it gives new experiences in human nature, it aids philosophic reasoning from cause to effect and develops that strong common sense, which digests in healthful manner the knowledge we derive from our study of books.

Harmony of thought is not possible, nor desirable even, in the best governed club, but harmony of action is imperative



to the wellbeing of all organizations, for in unity alone, is power. Mrs. May Wright Sewall once said, "we must learn to achieve not only the courage of our own opinions, but that greater achievement, those of other people."

To illustrate this point,—not long since, in working on a committee, its members held to opposite opinions so tenaciously, that after much time spent in trying to weld them harmoniously, it was found necessary to bring in two reports.

A new member exclaimed, "This is my first and last experience on committee work, for to be forced into such discussion as this has been, must have the effect to sever ties of friendship, very sacred to me, and I am unwilling to consent to this."

An older member, putting an arm around her, said, "We have differed as members of a committee on an abstract subject that has nothing to do with friendship. Do not make personal that which is principle and entirely impersonal, for this putting aside of self in such conditions is one of the first lessons to be learned in club life."

We find nothing more desirable for club government, than to have the wee small courtesies of life observed here, as one observes them in the home and with our close friends. To consider the claims, the happiness, or the convenience of our associates, produces an atmosphere in club life, as charming as the breath of salt air, after a long absence from old ocean.

The genial glow of good nature and cordial recognition of the efforts made to contribute to our mental entertainment is inspiring to healthful growth of individual or club.

When, after weeks of labor given, (perhaps by a very timid woman,) in the preparation of a paper, she receives congratulation, from an unexpected quarter, it becomes a power of strength in her intellectual development, especially so, if she belongs to a different social stratum from the majority.

It is imperative that clubs should ignore social distinctions, for all who wear the club pin or subscribe to the club motto are entitled to all club courtesies, whether ever before introduced in a social way. The intrinsic worth of a woman should be the question which settles club membership; no other is worthy of the high standard of a woman's club.

This democracy which should permeate our club, is forcibly illustrated by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, in an address before the Second Biennial of the G. F. W. C., in Philadelphia. She says, "I visited a large club, having a very fashionable membership; among the number, sat a woman, whose appearance was almost grotesque, her bonnet was years behind the prevailing style, her wrap an ancient Mantilla, possibly an heirloom, her hair, although arranged with neatness, was after a fashion of twenty years ago. I asked, 'Who is she?' 'Oh,' was the reply, 'that is Miss —, the inspiration of the club.' 'Indeed! How queer she looks. Why don't some of you see to her clothes, the rest of you are so well dressed, and she looks so dowdy, by contrast.' 'Well, now that you speak of it, I suppose she does. She has worn those clothes for years, but we are so used to them, that really we never think of it, and you will not, when you hear her speak.' Presently, I did hear her speak, and I was ashamed that I could think of such trifles as bonnets and wraps in connection with her. She was as much above such vanities as the rest of us ought to be. She dwelt in that diviner air, where strong-fibred souls are nourished, and the things of earth dwindled into their proper proportion, in her just perspective. I was the better, for even those few moments of communion with her."

This incident brings out with force the underlying principle of high moral character, without artificial distinction, that should be the base of beneficial club association, and which helps us in our efforts to reach a higher, nobler womanhood.

Club membership must make us feel our dependence upon the sympathies and support of our fellow workers, as well as independence in our opinions and giving them expression after having become integers of clubs. A certain watchfulness of self is necessary to preserve the high standard of our club, lest inadvertently some expression of ours weakens its influence on outsiders, and this serves as a good discipline to character.

A certain president of a strictly literary club, in conversation with a friend, who was not a club woman, said, "With my home and many outside duties constantly absorbing me, I have had no time this season to read from beginning to end, one single book." Her companion exclaimed, "What? and you are serving as president of a club? I am astounded, I thought such constant study was necessary, to keep up with your year book, and the collateral reading." "Oh!" was the reply, "I went through the course during vacation and only review now, as I can get time."

This made a deep impression on the friend, and it was long before the high distinction with which she had heretofore enveloped the club became fully re-established. The literary value of that club president was always questionable. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

The privilege of having a voice in the affairs of our club must press close to the heart of the club woman, and each must feel her individual responsibility in every distinct sense, before the ideal club government can be approximated even. When the sentiment takes deep root on the mind and heart of the club woman, that her presence is necessary to make a respectable quorum for business, and that her silence is not golden when it is desirable that she express her well defined opinion, then she begins to realize club privileges and benefits and her part in the control of its affairs.

We find too often that women who join clubs as absorbents of the good contributed by others, generally show in positive ways that the business of the club is irksome to them. They are seldom present during the hour devoted to business, are liberal in their criticisms of what is done, and acquiesce ungraciously in the decisions, thus retarding their own expansion and the true growth of the club.

It is to be hoped that the club training will finally eliminate such selfishness, for it is the purpose of clubs to develop business methods, executive management, and attention to forms of government, as well as to educate women to the discussion of all subjects in a liberal, courteous manner, however widely opinions may differ.

Discussions brought out on the topics of the year book, or other branches of study, are public property, of course, but the business affairs of the club should be held inviolate as those of the home circle, and never spoken of except in club circles.

Members inadvertently at times, allude to private club matters in conversation outside, garbled reports of these are spread and frequently made prejudicial to our club interests; hence the necessity of great caution in our club family, for club ties must correspond to family ties.

In the early stages of formation, with their heretofore limited opportunities for study of form, women's clubs are generally created for informal study of congenial topics, (having no thought of future outcome,) and a few rules, indifferently adhered to, form the only government formulas. While the club remains small and little work of a broad nature is undertaken, this serves its purpose, but, when regular schedules of work are attempted, or the club is large in numbers, it soon becomes apparent that better methods are necessary.

After a club of my acquaintance had grown to fifty members, it had a president, (for a long time), who, whenever her

attention was called to the idea that better methods might now be substituted, continually asserted that it was not in keeping with womanliness to observe forms similar to that guiding the organizations of men, for it was inconsistent with their old time idea of women's position to do this. You will not be surprised to learn that the waves of disorder nearly submerged that club, and that it was only rescued from entire shipwreck by a few courageous spirits taking the helm into their own hands, and they paused only when a full fledged constitution flew at the mast-head and became the pilot for a continued safe voyage. I will also add, that this happened years ago, and that president is now a fine parliamentarian.

The root of a club should be firmly embedded in a clear, concise constitution, embracing only the vital points of the life of the club, for the law of organization shows that its bulwark must be the constitution, which cannot be changed with every whiff of changed opinion.

Not so the by-laws. These may be easily multiplied, or altered at any time, to meet altered conditions, and while each member should constitute herself the "Watch-dog of the constitution," that the purpose of her club may be kept true to line, yet, she must be willing to concede by-law changes which may be necessary to promote desired growth.

It is at this point that members so often become indifferent to and impatient of discussion, but the principles of their organization are often at stake, and each should cultivate the courage of her convictions, and practice the virtue of patience in listening to adverse opinions.

In no case is broad club culture more clearly demonstrated than when full attendance shows the interest felt in all business matters, where women hear courteously, then politely, tactfully, and impersonally make their arguments pro and con so cogent and convincing as to affect favorably the intelligent judgment of others.

Another element to be carefully considered in club formation is that of coherence, lest the after growth prove only a wreck, for the relation of one idea to the whole is imperative before success can perch her banner triumphantly. In one of my clubs, (for I am a club woman in the sense of belonging to several), after the adoption of a revised Constitution and By-laws, which had occupied much time and thought, a member offered the resolution, "that these both stand absolutely unchanged for one year." This was voted down, and the wisdom of this vote was shown, when the first month's work developed a direct antagonism between two clauses of the by-laws, which clogged work effectually. Much machinery would have been necessary to start the wheels again, had the motion prevailed, and this is not an exceptional case, for such lapses are apt to occur in any club.

Another necessity is promptness in attendance. Suppose a club makes twenty-one its quorum and twenty ladies await the coming of one member, for just three minutes. An hour of valuable time is thus lost; is it courteous or kind to thus take the time of busy women? Certainly not.

I know nothing in life more conducive to amiable conditions, than this punctuality. Rigorously practiced in the club, it is soon a virtue we practice elsewhere and becomes a habit of life productive of much happiness.

The cultivation of a clear, distinct tone in speaking or reading is preferable to a loud, inarticulate voice. The power "to think on your feet," (as extempore speaking has been termed), is only attainable by practice, but much to be coveted. Those afraid of the sound of their own voices may take courage, for what timid woman has accomplished, timid woman may accomplish.

In nothing is the democratic form of our United States government better demonstrated than in club life, for that the majority shall rule is essential to any club growth, and, in this also, the closer we adhere to the example given us of rotation in office, the less friction, that burns deeply. Human nature is so constituted that any long-term official may grow arbitrary in ruling, absorbent of power and lax in courtesy.

A close study has convinced me that when a club has a large membership of brainy women, one year should be the limit of official term, because this gives opportunity to many to fill important positions, where their talents can be developed. If an officer does not develop executive ability in that time, it is probable she has none, and the best interests of the club are not subserved by a longer occupancy. If especial fitness is shown, she has chance for re-election in the future, that will certainly be regarded. This is particularly applicable to large literary clubs, in smaller philanthropic, or specific organizations, longer terms necessary to develop the particular lines of work attempted in one continued line.

Observation also teaches that a Constitution should never read, "an officer may be re-elected two succeeding terms." If long terms of service are desired, so define them, that elections may occur less often.

Of course, more depends upon the choice of a president than any other officer. An ideal president will be found in one who is level headed and judicious, one who has the tact to harmonize different elements, coax into the discussions timid members, and control all wisely in strict conformity to parliamentary law. 'Tis not often you find these combined in one woman, but before taking the duties severe study should be given for preparation. Every new president, if she be worthy of the place, must bring distinctive individuality into the office and so impress herself upon the club, that she will always thereafter be looked upon as a leader and command support. Her responsibility is, however, only approximately greater than the most timid member, because the club as one, the club as many, must be indissoluble. The strongly built wall of Unity in Diversity never shows its strength more certainly than in these relations of officer and high private, for they must be close and intimate. Not every good club woman makes a good secretary. The power to listen and write coherently at the same time is a talent that needs cultivation in most organizations,—therefore, rotation is again productive of good. Well organized clubs now lay great stress upon conciseness of report with great brevity. I am not sure I subscribe to this entirely, for I remember a society secretary whose reports became the feature of the meetings. She reported not only the business, but each paper presented, interweaving the whole with comments or criticisms in such a charming way that I am sure those records will be a source of inspiration when reviewed in the coming years.

The keeping of accounts, in a clear business style, is another unique gift. So little attention has been paid to business methods among women that the treasurer of a club requires some study, to show nicely kept books. For the aid of the treasurer, the payment of dues should be made positive, within a certain limit, and there should be no squeamishness about enforcing penalties for non-payment, according to instructions.

First class clubs are now conducted upon strict parliamentary rule, and regular drill in such practice is of real benefit, while the practice of having charts hung upon the walls of the club room, containing the precedence of the leading motions, their amendments and debatableness, proves a fine aid to discussion. It requires active memory to always keep such things in mind and these may keep us from chagrin of amending amendments



many times and oft, or having the chair rule our timid suggestions "out of order."

The responsibility of club government rests with all, officer and member combined, for, however well versed in the detail of parliamentary rule the president may be, she is powerless to bring good results, if there be no response from the members.

This practice teaches best methods so easily that the failure to carry them out, in any organization we are in, touches the sensibilities of the club woman as actually as the discordant note touches the trained ear of the skilled musician, and, in this we can but see the providential training given woman for the great work she is to accomplish in the future.

Woman can only work in woman's way, and the past has certainly shown how excellent has been her way already, and with the best development in a practical direction, it must finally bring human endowments to the requirement of human needs.

In clubs, as elsewhere, good work, well applied, both develops and enriches character, for this general intercourse, this reciprocal giving and receiving of impressions, enlarges our views, wins our sympathies and touches the very soul of womanhood; it nourishes the powers of reflection and concentration in the mind and fosters the tendencies and self-abnegation of the heart. We have much to give each other, for no two have the same experiences in life, and weary and dreary will club life prove, if we do not feel the invisible atmosphere of companionship, breathed upon us by mere presence alone. Strong, indeed, will be the bond, if each will bring, "Only a nosegay of culled flowers, with nothing of our own but the cord that binds them."

Let woman's clubs stand to us for the cultivation of that order and liberty, growth and unity, which results in the expansion of mind and heart culture only known to highest types of womanhood, and when the future shall point to the last decades of the nineteenth century as the era that stands as pioneer in this development of the truly great and better still, the truly good,—may our records read, as the medals given for special bravery and devotion, to the memorable Old Guard of the army of the great Napoleon. On one side of this bronze medal was engraved the face of their hero, with the name of the battle fought,—on the reverse side, was the laurel wreath of victory, with the significant inscription, "I was there."

#### CLUB WOMEN MUST LEARN

That the club is not a place for gossip or the display of good clothes.

That the "club spirit" is only the true spirit of sisterhood.

That self-aggrandizement and self-seeking will never bring out what the club is meant to teach.

That if you belong to a club whose end and aim is self-culture only, you are in a magnificent A B C class.

That only the good club member can make a good officer.

That club membership means the best service that can be rendered, whether on the floor or in the chair,

That if the list of the newly elected officers does not include you, and the list of defeated candidates does, the only way to get good out of the situation is to make the best of it, and to support the administration.

"I hope," writes a friend of The Club Woman from the Southwest, "you are not going to be afraid of woman-suffrage." Not in the least afraid of it; suffrage never harmed any woman—not even those who have exercised it. But this is a club paper, not a suffrage organ. There are several good causes that lie just outside the fence that hedges in "our field."

#### THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

About one hundred representative women of the country met at Washington, D. C., December 15, to perfect this organization to promote a patriotic interest in the establishment of a national university at the capital for the higher learning—an exclusively post-graduate university, that shall complete the system of public school education. This object our first president had very much at heart; he left a bequest of twenty-five thousand dollars to start it, but nothing definite has ever been done about it. Now it is proposed to raise, by popular subscription, a sum large enough to erect the first building, the offering day being February 22 next. Many goodly donations have been promised by individuals and clubs, but every man, woman and child is asked to contribute even the smallest sum. The reports of delegates were most encouraging, particularly that of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, who has accomplished a great deal. In the evening addresses were made by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, presiding officer; Senator Thurston, ex-Governor John W. Hoyt of Wyoming, Colonel H. H. Adams, and Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Moline, Ill. Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, the ladies went with Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat, vice-regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, to Mount Vernon. In the evening there was a dinner at the Raleigh, followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke, a number of distinguished persons being invited to meet them. Committees and officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, president; Mrs. Henry R. Malory of New York, first vice-president; Miss E. P. King, Maryland, second vice-president; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Pennsylvania, third vice-president; Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, District of Columbia, fourth vice-president; Mrs. A. M. Day of Illinois, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne of Virginia, sixth vice-president; Mrs. Frank Munroe of Louisiana, seventh vice-president. Trustees: Mrs. John K. Goodloe, Kentucky; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, New York; Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage, New York; Mrs. David Starr Jordan, California; Mrs. O. V. Coffin, Connecticut; and the officers of the association. Corresponding secretaries: Mrs. Clara P. Bigelow, Boston, and Mrs. Cuthbert Pound, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage, New York; treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Bell, Washington, D. C.; auditors, Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Washington, D. C.; press representative, General George H. Harris, Washington, D. C.

"Would it not be fine if the women's clubs of the country," asks Mrs. Richardson, "formed a committee to work for an endowment of a chair in this great university of higher education for their university extension work? It would take but a dollar or so apiece, and they could do it and wheel right into line with others."

The club woman should not be regarded, by professional educators, as a critic, but rather as a sympathizer and a helper, and unless she can feel that she is so regarded, she can do little in the work she has taken up.

"Learning by study must be won;  
'Twas ne'er entailed from son to son,"

and so the progressive club woman must be, first, last and always, a student; but, whether as a student of education, art or literature, she must not be extreme! She must enter the study, not with the idea that to approve is ignorance; not prepared to criticize every book, every method, every man she may meet. Let her study to learn.

Mrs. John T. Hurst, Utah.

## General Federation of Women's Clubs.

### LIST OF OFFICERS:

#### President,

MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,  
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

#### Vice-President,

MRS. ALICE IVES BREED,  
Deer Cove, Lynn, Mass.

#### Recording Secretary,

MRS. C. P. BARNES,  
1026 3d Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

#### Corresponding Secretary,

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,  
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Treasurer,

MRS. FRANK TRUMBULL,  
1439 Franklin Street, Denver, Colo.

#### Auditor,

MISS ANNIE LAWS,  
818 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### THE DENVER BIENNIAL.

"NOT with the skill of an hour, nor of a life, but with the help of numberless souls, a beautiful thing is done." So begins an article on the Denver Biennial in the Woman's Christmas News of Denver, by Mattie Rogers, which is so good that we submit the greater portion of it to our readers. For is not every club woman throughout the country interested?

The cry of the club women all over the land to-day is "Westward Ho." Anticipation in club circles is rising higher and higher. Women are beginning to realize that the most important biennial of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs yet held will convene in Denver, Wednesday, June 22, 1898. The ardor of inspiration was fired two years ago at the biennial at Louisville, Ky., when the rigid conservatism of the East met the free enthusiasm of the West and was vanquished. The resolute courage of the Colorado delegation, the magnificent impression made on that convention by Mrs. Ashley and the fearless truth-speaking of Mrs. Platt shocked the stiff angles out of their prejudice into a more rounded appreciation of the independence, earnestness and zeal of the Western women.

The far-seeing and subtle brained president of the General Federation, Mrs. Henrotin, supported the decision of the board by a few wise words: "I feel that the women of the West have something to give us at the biennial, something in thought and method, which is to bring women out of the fearful individualism of the past. They have more of the progressive spirit of the world to-day than the women of the East and South have yet learned."

The smoke of battle for the biennial honor had scarcely cleared away when the machinery of the local biennial board was nicely adjusted, well oiled and in perfect working order. The chief among 4,000 club women of Colorado to-day is Mrs. James B. Grant, chosen to fill the position of greatest responsibility, the presidency of the biennial local board. She has the entire confidence of the women of Colorado to successfully manage the difficulties of biennial affairs. The recording secretary, Mrs. A. M. Welles; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John L. McNeil, and treasurer, Mrs. Owen E. LeFevre, are all women of rare wisdom and executive ability, tried by the fire of club experience. Each chairman and member of committees is chosen for her peculiar fitness for her position.

The energetic chairman of the committee on transportation, Mrs. James H. Walker, of the Monday Club, has made every exertion to procure for the biennial guests and tourists reduced railroad rates. The chairman of the committee on excursions, Mrs. T. C. Chase of the North Side Woman's Club, has recommended a monster complimentary excursion on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf to Georgetown and around the marvelous "Loop," Saturday, June 25. Our guests may anticipate in this trip a dream of pleasure and a day of delight. They will pass through romantic villages, typical mining camps and health resorts nestling in the bosom of the snow mantled mountains, rising in majesty above them. They will steadily climb

from the altitude of Denver, 5000 feet, sometimes with a grade of 217 feet to the mile, until they reach 9000 feet, and ride with increasing amazement over the windings of that triumph of inventive skill, the far-famed Georgetown "Loop." In short, the biennial guests will have opportunity, by taking advantage of the low rates, to see what nature has done for Colorado in beauty of mountain pass, crag, canon and torrent, which makes her so famous in song and story.

At the end of a sunset ride planned by this committee, Elitch's gardens, in the suburbs of Denver, with its shaded retreats, luxurious flowers and sweet sounds of music, will be thrown open to the guests by the generous hospitality of the owner, Mrs. J. Elitch. The North Side Woman's Club will entertain the visitors and serve refreshments at evening.

The entertainment committee has a chairman of extensive resources and brilliant social position, Mrs. W. G. Fisher of the Fortnightly Club, who has much to offer the biennial. Mrs. Fisher is fortunate in having for her assistants women famous for their social graces—Mrs. Charles B. Kountze and Mrs. N. P. Hill, Mrs. Edward G. Stoiber of Silverton, a sister of one of the General Federation directors; Mrs. Esther Allen Jobs and a friend of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) has promised a trip in her special car for some of the prominent leaders of the Federation, and a visit to her splendid home in the heart of the Rockies. There will be a grand reception at the Brown Palace Hotel, and more private entertainments by Denver's social leaders than time will permit us to mention.

The officers and speakers of the Federation will be entertained by the club women of Denver. The Woman's Club will keep open house with hearty hospitality from the Alpha to the Omega of the convention. Through the untiring zeal of Miss Laura Parsons of the North Side Woman's Club, written statements have been procured of reasonable rates to delegates from the principal hotels and boarding houses of the city. There is plenty of room and good cheer if they come 100,000 strong.

Miss Ida Miller of the Round Table Club has charge of the committee on place of meeting and music. It has been arranged for all sessions to be held in the handsome, commodious Broadway Theatre. It has seating capacity for nearly 2000 people, good acoustic properties, and is centrally located. Denver is a musical city, and chorus, instrumental and vocal numbers given at the biennial will be of the best. Professor W. J. Whiteman, the able director of the Woman's Club chorus and West Side public schools, will illustrate special methods in voice building by his young pupils. He has also in training a chorus of charming young girls, the daughters of club women, to assist at the biennial.

The bureau of information is in charge of Mrs. John L. McNeil of the Fortnightly Club. She has special genius for her position, and will arrange to have rooms opened near the auditorium where everything that can add to the health, comfort, happiness and rest of the Federation guests will be procured. Postoffice with mail delivery, telephone, express conveniences, register, daily newspapers, stationery, stenographer



and typewriter, telegraph and district messenger boys will be at hand.

Artistic badges for use at the biennial are being designed by Mrs. James B. Belford of the Clio Club.

The credentials committee is in charge of Mrs. William H. Kistler, chairman of the art and literature department of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. James D. Whitmore, the gracious vice-president of the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Frank J. Mott of the Clio Club well understands that no convention is perfect without a profusion of flowers and pretty girl ushers. She has arranged for the beautiful wild flowers of the Rockies to be brought in fresh every morning for the decoration of the theatre.

The press committee, under the management of Miss Minnie Reynolds of the Rocky Mountain News, a delegate from the Round Table, is striving vigorously to reach through the principal newspapers and periodicals every club woman in the country, that all may appreciate the personal benefit and inspiration they will receive from attending the biennial.

Mrs. O. E. LeFevre of the Monday Club has well-known genius as a financier. The biennial board and club women of Colorado feel perfect confidence in her being able to control that especially important part of the biennial administration.

Mrs. George L. Scott of the Fortnightly Club has the program under her supervision. The full session of the General Federation will be from four to five days.

Tuesday, the 21st of June, will be filled with board and council meetings.

Wednesday morning the Federation proper will open, with the president, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, in the chair. There will be addresses of welcome by Governor Alva Adams and the mayor of Denver. Mrs. Eli M. Ashley will address the convention for the women of the State, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt for the women of the city. Responses and reports of officers.

Wednesday afternoon, conference of State chairmen, presided over by Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, vice-president of the General Federation, and a conference of State presidents, with Mrs. Henrotin in the chair.

Wednesday evening, education, studied from four different standpoints—ethical, manual, university extension and education per se. Miss Annie Laws, auditor of the Federation, Mrs. Mary Mumford, Mrs. Ottley of Georgia and Mrs. Coray of Utah will speak on their specialties.

Thursday morning, civic clubs, village improvement associations. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson will have charge of the platform. "Co-operation Between Press and Club," Miss Swalm. Art clubs will have a voice at a second place of meeting, and some phases of economic work in clubs will be discussed.

Thursday afternoon will be given up to receptions, teas and entertainment by the Denver club women. "Uncut Leaves" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. C. P. Barnes, recording secretary of the Federation and chairman for that evening.

It is hoped that Miss Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Margaret Deland will be present at the convention.

Friday morning, educational conference under the leadership of Miss Margaret Evans of the University of Minnesota; also kindergarten and physical culture exhibits.

Friday afternoon, "The Industrial Problem as It Affects Women and Children." Chairman, Mrs. Breed. A famous specialist, Miss Clare de Graffenried, special agent of the United States department of labor, will give her experience along this line.

Saturday, excursion.

Saturday evening, folk songs of America. In charge of

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, corresponding secretary of the General Federation.

There are other attractive features on the program. Several famous actresses will be present and give their views of the educational value of the drama. Social conditions and its phases will be discussed. A children's meeting will be conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of *St. Nicholas*. On Sunday twelve pulpits will be supplied by famous women visitors and ministers of the Federation, among these Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson and Mrs. Edwin Longstreth from Philadelphia and the Rev. Bartlett Crane are expected to be present.

Sunday evening the subject will be "The Spiritual Significance of Organization and National Songs." Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Chicago, and Mrs. Belle Stoufenborough will make addresses.

Monday, the 27th, address of Mrs. Henrotin and election of officers for General Federation.

To Mrs. Longstreth of Philadelphia is due a new departure from conventional methods. There will be few or no essays or papers, but subjects will be introduced by speakers and submitted to the audience for debate—an open conference.

It will be a day of grand opportunity to hold loving communion with famous thinkers and workers. Western women have so longed to meet. The local board is fortunate in having so helpful an advisory committee as Mrs. Frank Trumbull, treasurer of the General Federation; Mrs. Eli M. Ashley, chairman of State correspondence—a staunch pioneer in the development of woman's work in Colorado; Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, the earnest, devoted president of the State Federation, and that great stronghold of love and power to Colorado women, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, president of the Woman's Club of Denver.

Denver has long been the beloved Mecca of conventions; her door always stand wide open; her hospitality is as broad and free as the everlasting hills. The men of Denver will remember how with untiring perseverance the women have assisted them at the great conclave of Knights and other conventions. Now they have the opportunity of gracefully illustrating the national principle of reciprocity. Eastern women have only to cross the broad prairies and come into the pure, exhilarating air of the Rocky Mountains, where enthusiasm is generated like electricity, and find a warm hand pressure of loving welcome awaiting them, and all dissensions will fade away in the sunshine and the spirit of harmony will be bounded by the setting sun.

Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, vice-president of the General Federation, is a very busy woman this winter with federation work. January 19 she assisted in the formation of the Delaware State Federation at Wilmington. On her way there she stopped in New York to visit Mrs. Croly and look over her "History of the Club Movement," Mrs. Breed being chairman of the committee having charge of that work. Maryland and California are also consulting with her regarding the formation of State Federations. Mrs. Breed has given her lecture on "Cairo and the Nile," "Alaska," and "Norway, Sweden and Russia," in several Eastern States with great success this year. Doubtless she will add another lecture to her course in a year or two, as she sails from Vancouver, February 20, for China and Japan, where she will travel during the spring. Mrs. Breed will return to the Pacific coast in June, and will appear at the Denver biennial as a candidate for the presidency to succeed Mrs. Henrotin.

See the advertisement of "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law" on another page of this magazine. It is worth your while to read it.

## STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The "extra" meeting of the Massachusetts Federation came off Saturday, January 22, in Boston, and the Bijou Theatre, kindly loaned by Mr. B. F. Keith, was not only packed to overflowing, but at least five hundred women had to be turned away.

Preceding the meeting, which began at two, a charming breakfast was given at the Algonquin club house to Mrs. Ellen M. Hehrotin, who had just arrived in Boston. Other guests at this affair were Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs, president of the Maine Federation; Mrs. Eliza Nelson Blair, president of the New Hampshire Federation; Miss Hunt, president of the Rhode Island Federation; Mrs. Clark, president of the Portland Literary Union, the members of the committee of correspondence for the G. F. W. C. and the full Board of directors for Massachusetts.

There was but one regret with regard to the afternoon affair, and that was the fact that so many club women had to be turned away. As there is no system of notifying the secretary how many will be liable to attend a meeting, there is no possible way of judging beforehand whether 500 or 5,000 are to be provided for. And as this was only an extra meeting of one session, a large turnout was not anticipated. The Bijou Theatre holds 900 people, and nearly, if not quite, twice as many were at the doors by 1.30. Aside from this, however, the meeting was a delightful one. In the absence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is in Europe, the vice-president of the State Federation, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, presided, and in a few words welcomed the great gathering.

Professor William G. Ward of Cambridge was the first speaker introduced, and spoke on the "Moral Side of Industrial Training." He made an earnest plea for manual training. It would lessen, he said, the hardships of the wage earners. There are two things the child cannot do, he went on to say. It cannot sit still and it cannot understand things in the abstract. The three things that it can do are to question, "What's that, What is it for, and I want to do it."

This process of reasoning is a gift by the divine Creator, and the child only carries out the scheme laid down by higher authority. While his brain is working slowly, his body develops rapidly. For centuries man has been developed along the lines of intellectuality. He must live in the concrete and be a part of the universe, and his faculty of observation must be developed. He must know men and things and keep moving, and because of this manual training helps him to take his part in the affairs of life fully equipped. The intellect developed to the exclusion of the moral or spiritual produces a monster. But you say our fathers, while highly intellectual men, were not monsters; and my answer is that our fathers lived in simple homes in country districts, not in the great whirlwind of city life. They lived surrounded by nature, thus developing the aesthetic. The high pressure had not come when our fathers lived. Before the war every man knew something of manual training and skill. Since the war we have become a nation of cities, until now no man learns a trade as of yore. He learns one branch or part of a trade, simply a fraction of a trade, so that the statement that our fathers were not monsters because of their larger intellectual development does not apply.

The Swedes have tried the same problem of manual training, and the French are engaged in the same solution with ourselves. It comes back to us, What are we to do? It is proposed to have two hours per week for manual training, from the kindergarten to the college—two hours of abstraction for each child. It is not necessary to crowd the boy's mind with numbers before his intellect has been developed. When he is

16 years old he will learn all the arithmetic necessary in a few weeks. While we boast of first-class architects, we never yet have made a first-class artist or musician. It has been proven that manual training has done more to reform boys in the penitentiaries than any form of training. The authorities find they have reformed one-half when they have been taught to use their hands.

I would not give one form of training for the rich and another for the poor, although that these lines of caste are already too definitely drawn, no one can dispute. The rich can always take care of themselves, while the poor cannot. I would have both rich and poor trained in the same class. We must teach all the majesty of tools. The son of the rich man needs manual training for brain development as well as the poor boy. By manual training we should ward off the discontent of a great army of people now chafing under reductions in wages.

The next speaker was Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, whose plea was manual training for girls. The girls we are to talk about today, she said, are different from those of days gone by. They must take up the tremendous problems left unsolved by us. They must live in a different world altogether, facing all the difficulties of our modern life and an anxious, restless people seeking to throw off the shackles of capital and elevate labor. These girls are to live in cities, to confront great unsolved questions. They are not to live in the simple society in which you and I were raised, but to take on the complications of a complex life. Who will teach the girls their whole duty, social, religious, domestic and spiritual? I beg of you to give intellectual education to the girl in the alley as to the girl on Beacon Hill. We are suffering in our American society because we were not taught to see, to do and to think.

Shall we not give our little girls manual training, and thus teach them to see, to observe and to do accurately before the dust of the new century is blown into their eyes? We are taught that manual labor is a blessing, but too many of us regard it as a curse. Let us have manual training, that we may return to the dignity of manual labor. We have lost sight of that, and nothing is more dangerous to a republican form of government than depreciation of manual training. We think, if any money has been spent above the grammar schools, our boys and girls must have a profession. We have an idea that a girl who does anything with her hands is not a lady. To be a lady we must do something with our heads. This false attitude toward labor is detrimental to the progress of our country. Abroad girls are trained in the art of domestic science, although they are to live lives of leisure, but they need to know how to direct others. If your girl wants to be a milliner don't force her to be a teacher. We should take a new idea of practical education, and consider the hundreds of young girls who go out from our schools every June single handed. Let us give them manual training and fit them for the battle of life. Then they will not be forced to work in the great shops of the city for 50 cents a day. Let us give them the weapons to save their souls. For practical, determined, loving interest, let us consider the question of protecting our girls in this way.

The next speaker was Edwin D. Mead, president of the Twentieth Century Club, of Boston. His subject was "How to Teach Patriotism to Young People." Mr. Mead paid a very graceful tribute to the work and influence of the woman's clubs. In many places, it is true, they are devoted to public culture; they have established libraries and accomplished much that is commendable. To teach patriotism, he said, one must have it. Liberty, equality and fraternity—these are the principles for which America stands. He deplored the rise of any so-called aristocracy as un-American. The women's clubs are doing not only a great work for America, he said, but a great work for your own future, political and social. Denied the suffrage,



he went to say, you are planting all over the country little states, and thus making a body politic within the greater body politic, and all rights for you must naturally follow. Be patriotic and realize in all your domestic life what patriotism does mean, what its demands and commands mean in America. We want to study history and politics in order to understand what it means to be here, bound together as a nation, and what it meant to grow this great government and country. Reference has been made to the establishment of the Washington University at the capital as a lesson of patriotism. The true patriotism of the time teaches us to look on our duty in the broader sense. If we would teach patriotism we must have it. If we should ask for the spirit, let us remember that that spirit is democracy. Let us be jealous of everything that has the taint of aristocracy. The public school is the great salvation of America; lay all your stress upon the public schools. Love the school as a public school. In closing, Mr. Mead referred to the work made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, in whose honor a new school building will be dedicated this week. But a far greater memorial, in his opinion, is the Old South meeting house, in the very center of the city, which reminds us of the great past to which we are so much indebted.

The closing address was by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, who spoke very happily of her pride in the growth of the Federation—a pride which recognizes that with influence and numbers comes responsibility. When the women's clubs first started, she said, they were for self-culture. Now we stand together as a body so intelligent on all questions of importance as to cause alarm. It is our glad pride, she went to say, that we are realizing that our greatness as a Federation means responsibility. The influence of the woman's club is felt most especially in the West, she said, but for it the New England woman would find life dreary indeed, notwithstanding that she might have two or three grandfathers at home.

We started with the child as the subject, and today we come back to the child question. Woman's work is the coordinating force of the universe. Men make the creeds and philosophies and we live them. While woman reaches out with the one hand for the cap and gown, she carries the baby in the other. We are bringing our brothers into our club life, notably in the West, to give us not only their advice, but their money. The Federation is the greatest democratic force in the universe. If all go wrong, we think we are right. We do not ask our sister what her creed is, whether she had a grandfather or not, but simply is she a clubable woman, and then we welcome her. We all speak the same language. Our Federation teaches reciprocity in the truest sense of the term. We are indeed, in word and in truth, one family.

Before the meeting was adjourned Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton presented resolutions thanking the speakers and all who contributed to the success of the meeting—to Mr. B. F. Keith, who kindly gave the Bijou for the meeting; to Mr. Galvin for so generously contributing the decorations, and to Mrs. Caroline B. Nichols and her Fadette woman's orchestra, which furnished a delightful musical program.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Keith invited the officers of the Federated Clubs and their guests to inspect the theatre. The women were shown the engine room, and were especially pleased with the new entrance.

The next meeting will be held on February 9, at Attleboro.

Shake hands with the new, the poorly dressed, the diffident member and give her a cordial greeting, and so make the club a vital issue with her.

## WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Federation of Women's Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York is officered as follows: President, Mrs. Frederick Lyon Charles, Cuba, New York; vice-president, Mrs. Thomas B. Reading, 525 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; recording secretary, Miss Harriet May Mills, 926 West Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene T. Helmer, 21 Maple street, Salamanca, N. Y.; treasurer, Miss Lavinia M. Parish, Madina, New York.

The Federation has a bureau of reciprocity, which supervises the interchange of papers, addresses and speakers among the Federated clubs. The first vice-president is the chairman of this bureau. The reciprocity bureau has ten departments, viz., (1) pedagogics; (2) libraries, free and traveling; (3) village improvement societies [rest-rooms for visiting women, country women; promote intercourse between town and country women, reading-rooms, streets, etc.]; (4) practical science; (5) municipal reform and government; (6) legislation [New York State; United States, while Legislature and Congress are in actual session]; (7) household economics; (8) sanitation; (9) artistic and sanitary dress reform; (10) sociology. Each of these departments has a chairman whose duty is to stimulate interest in the subject of her department. The work of the departments is so arranged as not to seriously interfere with the selected club work, but to be supplementary to that work; the aim of the department being to awaken a more general and a deeper interest in the subjects to be presented.

Each club in the Federation elects one or more assistant secretaries, to meet the additional correspondence and necessary reports for the maintenance of a practical and successful reciprocity bureau. In January of each year is held a meeting of the entire Federation to discuss one of the general subjects of this bureau. The meeting was held this year in Batavia, on January 22. The subject discussed was Pedagogics. This January meeting is known as the "Single Subject" meeting of the Federation of Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York. The Political Equality Club of Batavia had charge of the local arrangements, and everything was done to make the meeting a success. The club entertained the visiting delegates at luncheon and had their club rooms open all day for the accommodation of the visitors, and served dinner and tea after the morning and afternoon sessions. The reception committee was in attendance at the station and met the delegates and conducted them to the court house, where the meetings were held. The program was:

January 22, 1898, 10 A. M. to 12 M.: Address of Welcome, Mrs. Sidney A. Sherwin, president Batavia Pol. Esq. Club; paper, "School Hygiene": Mrs. Albert E. Jones, Monday class, Buffalo; discussion, by Miss Hurlburt, Forestville; Mrs. Stinson, Investigating Club; Mrs. Shears, Mayville; Dr. Ida Bender, Buffalo. "Schoolroom Fatigue," paper: Miss Adella F. Fay, Polytechnic Club. Discussion, by Mrs. C. H. Clapp, The Friends; Mrs. H. W. Armstrong, Cuba; Mrs. C. R. Gibson, Salamanca. "The Kindergarten Idea": Mrs. Julia Parsons-Best, Forestville. Discussion, by Mrs. Swan, Salamanca; Dr. Swett, Medina; Mrs. Wylie, The Scribblers; Mrs. Knight, Investigating Club; Mrs. Mary Perry Rich, Batavia.

2 P. M. to 4 P. M.: "Culture Epochs": Mrs. Clara B. Rogers, English-American R. C. Discussion, by Mrs. Anna McM. Brownell, Batavia; Mrs. C. C. Bradley, Batavia; Miss Lena Todd or Miss Florence Penney, Cuba. "Can the Present Theory of Education be Fully Understood Without a Study of the History of its Development?" Mrs. Robert Hair, Friday Afternoon Club, Buffalo; discussed by Mrs. Terry, Mrs. McClure,

English-American Reading Club; Mrs. Frank Bliss, Mrs. Edward Gaskin, Friday Afternoon Club. "The Relation Between the Home and the School": Mrs. E. H. Merrell, Syracuse; discussed by Miss Boulton, English-American Reading Club; Mrs. William Bookstaver, Dunkirk; Mrs. W. D. Jones, Hamburg. Dr. Amelia Earle Trant is chairman of the Department of Pedagogics.

This Federation has a bureau of parliamentary law, with Dr. Mary Innis Denton of Buffalo, a skilled parliamentarian, at its head. This bureau renders assistance to clubs and societies desiring to perfect their organization and government along strictly parliamentary lines. The special organization committee is Mrs. Frank Schuler, 454 Ashland avenue, Buffalo.

The territory embraced in this Federation are the counties of Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chatauqua, Chemung, Cortland, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates, with a chairman of correspondence in each county, who has special supervision of the Federated work in her county. The annual congress is held the first week in June. The first congress was held in Buffalo, the second in Syracuse, the third will probably be held in Rochester.

In October of each year the presidents of all the various clubs within the Federation meet with the executive council to formulate plans of mutual helpfulness. The October meeting is known as the "president's round table."

To facilitate social intercourse and thereby create a more active, helpful interest among federated clubs, each club appoints an "at home" day, at which time the club invites all of the members of all of the clubs belonging to the Federation. During the past fourteen months the Western Federation gave fourteen "at homes," an average of one a month. The "at homes" are on the regular club day, and the literary program is such as is already provided for in the club calendar. Much pleasure and profit have been derived in this way, in the increased incentive to more excellent work. This free and social intercourse among the clubs has greatly strengthened the solidarity of the Federation.

The Federation badge is a very interesting one; it was designed by Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall of Buffalo, and adopted at the annual meeting in Syracuse, June 5, 1897. It has a bar pin, from which is suspended a triangle; the ribbon on the pin is red, this color being the symbol of love. The sun on the triangle is red enamel, and the flame from the lamp of knowledge is red. The scroll that hangs over the book, on the triangle, is white enamel, and the letters on the scroll are silver on the silver badge, and gold on the gold badge.

#### DELAWARE.

The newest comer into the State Federation fold is the Delaware Federation, which was formed Wednesday, January 19th, under the auspices of the New Century Club of Wilmington. The day was the ninth anniversary of that famous club, and was appropriately observed according to the following program:

Promptly at quarter before eleven the gavel commanded silence throughout the large assembly, and the loved president of the Wilmington Club, Miss Mather, convened the meeting with cordial words of welcome to all assembled and apt remarks upon this brilliant occasion when loving fellowship and kindly spirit were the watchword of the day. Mrs. A. D. Warner, State secretary for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was next introduced, and gave a word of greeting to each club represented there and spoke of the aims they all had in common, and the helpfulness and benefit to be gained from

united effort for a common purpose. Mrs. Beniah Watson, president of the Dover Century Club, responded to Mrs. Warner's words of welcome, and told of her club in Dover and its work along the lines of usefulness and progress.

Following Mrs. Watson's welcome words was the singing of the club song of 1897 by a quartette. Then Miss Mather announced that Miss Elizabeth T. King, president of the Arundel Club of Baltimore, was detained by illness and could not be here, but she had empowered her fellow-member, Mrs. Souisset, to read her paper on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Co-operation."

Greetings from delegates were as follows: Mrs. L. Irving Handy, president of the New Century Club of Newark; Miss Alice C. Cowgill, president of the Shakespeare Club of Dover; Miss Frances B. Stevenson, president of the Avon Club of Felton; Mrs. Chas. W. Emery, president of the Sorosis of Seaford; Miss Lizzie M. Cahall, vice-president of the Tuesday Night Club of Bridgeville; club song of 1898; address, "What the State Federation does for the Individual Club, and What the Individual Club does for the State Federation," Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, Salem, N. J. The formation of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs was duly effected and a luncheon was served in the parlors of the New Century Club house at one o'clock.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Alice Breed of Lynn, Mass., gave an address on the value of Federated work. She spoke of the club movement, the good it has done for woman, the help she has been to it, and what the future holds in store for both. It has already taught her "not to expend \$1 worth of words upon a nickel idea," but to make the best use of her powers in a well-directed channel and to give of her talent wherever and whenever it may be of help. Mrs. Breed said in her opinion no woman had any business to engage in club work without her husband's approval, and under no circumstances should the home be a supplement to the club. Mrs. Breed was followed by the presentation of Annie Elliot Trumbull's "Masque of Culture" by members of the New Century Club. The meeting closed with the club song for 1898, which is as follows:

As to some Alma Mater's lofty halls,  
Her daughters might return from far away.  
So, gathered here, within these honored walls  
We meet again today,  
And, one high purpose joining hand with hand,  
Here in united comradeship we stand.  
  
Here have we built for years that are to be;  
And here, in coming years, for heart and mind  
May knowledge dwell, and thought, and culture kind  
And fervent charity,  
So shall the tasks that here we tried to do  
In the new century shine fair and true.

The officers of the Delaware Federation chosen are: President, Mrs. A. D. Warner; vice-presidents, Mrs. L. I. Handy, Mrs. G. W. Marshall and Mrs. R. G. Houston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Biggs; recording secretary, Mrs. Francis Hurd; treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Richardson; auditor, Miss Frances B. Stevenson.

"I hear that some clubs are sneering at Federation meetings, and saying they get nothing from them. A club that gets nothing from the Federation must be so very superior that it ought to be a very great help to the Federation, and should stay in for what it can do."—O. M. E. Rowe, vice-president Massachusetts Federation.



## WISCONSIN.

The new directory of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs has been issued. It contains a list of the officers and committees of the federated clubs, with the constitution and by-laws of the Federation, which the first directory did not contain. The comparison of this year's directory with the old is of interest at many points, and the credit of its compilation is almost wholly due to Mrs. Arthur Neville, corresponding secretary of the Federation. The value of the new directory is that it contains everything. It gives the name, president and corresponding secretary of the clubs, the date of organization, number of members, and course of study. The tabulation thus includes all general information about the club, and when there is a special method or special time of meeting or an irregularity, this is indicated by a footnote.

The totals show 81 federated clubs now in existence in the State, with a membership of 3682. This, compared with last year's 69 clubs in the Federation, with a membership of 3092, shows an encouraging advancement. This fashion of arranging the directory shows how completely the Federation, through Mrs. Neville, is now in touch with all the members. The reciprocity bureau, of which she is chairman, has issued, too, the most complete list of papers and lectures we have yet seen, and which we have been trying to find space to print in *The Club Woman*. An ideal secretary is hard to find, but Wisconsin seems to have found one.

A new committee has been formed called the "Art Interchange committee," and its work will be to stimulate a love of art by working through the clubs and the schools. The committee will make a collection of reproductions of celebrated pictures, and this collection, together with a collection of fine text and reference books on art, will be used as a traveling library and sent throughout the State.

This committee will also endeavor to interest club women in placing pictures in the public schools. The Art Interchange committee will also make a collection of art slides to be used with the stereopticon to illustrate lectures. The committee includes Mrs. James B. Estes of Milwaukee, chairman; Miss Mary Ella Tanner of Stevens Point, Mrs. P. H. Croft of La Crosse and Mrs. Luther Davies of Oshkosh.

"The work of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs is progressing most favorably," said the president, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, recently. "The clubs all over the State are evincing great interest and enthusiasm. I have noticed a marked increase in interest in library work since the convention at Oshkosh. Since then the Shakespeare and the woman's clubs of Green Bay have combined and established a traveling library in Brown county, and the Berlin City Federation of Women's Clubs has established one in Green Lake county. I am expecting fine results from the work of the new committee, for the personnel of the committee guarantees success."

## COLORADO.

The session of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs held the last week in December in Denver as a section of the State Teachers' Association meeting, according to the *Denver Times*, was the most interesting of the series of club gatherings yet held there. "There was an earnestness of purpose, an evident sincerity of belief in the importance of the matters under discussion, a freshness of feeling, an undauntedness of enthusiasm on the part of the leaders and the readers of the papers and on the part of the audience of men and women, an alertness of attention that made the other meetings of the convention fade away beside its freshness and originality like the shadows of a bas-relief in a dim light. The ideas presented were not new, but the atmosphere seemed rarified by the evi-

dent belief in themselves and the work displayed by women who addressed the gathering—especially the younger women." The subjects discussed were, "Teachers' Ideas of Parents' Duties," "Duties of Parents From the Parents' Standpoint" and "Ethics in the Schools," all the papers bearing directly upon the relations existing between children in school and their parents and teachers, and upon the nature of the assistance that could be offered by the clubs.

## NEBRASKA.

The first educational meeting of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs in connection with the Teachers' Association was held on the afternoon of December 28 at the university in Delian Hall. The chairman of the educational committee, Mrs. Harriet H. Heller of Omaha, presided and gave a few introductory remarks on the *raison d'être* of the meeting. The committee, she said, felt that it was an experiment, but they were trying to make their work practical. It had been thought by many that to bring the club women into direct contact with the teachers, at the meetings of their association, might point a way of greater usefulness to the clubs, by thoroughly acquainting the members with the present educational methods.

The subject for the afternoon was, "What Can the Woman's Club Do for the Schools?" The first speaker was Mrs. C. D. Schell of Beatrice, who presented this general topic, "Upon the Physical Plane." She spoke of the responsibility of mothers extending beyond the home to the schools, of the friendly relations that should exist between parent and teacher, and of the great work already accomplished by the general interest in child study.

Mrs. P. T. Buckley of Stromsburg spoke of the "Intellectual Plan," saying education is viewed too much as a means of livelihood, or as a hope of sordid gain, where it should be sought for itself alone, for the mind that would be happy must be great in aims and elevation of purpose.

"As to Aesthetics—Art," by Mrs. Langworthy of Seward, was an eloquent plea that the love of the beautiful be early introduced into the education of children; which she thought as important as a knowledge of spelling. The speaker saw unmistakable signs of growing culture in the useful and beautiful side by side. Children should be led to a knowledge and love of nature, through pictures and art in the schoolroom, and when possible through nature's own wealth of flowers and scenery. The vivid imagination of the child mingled with admiration would soon teach him that love of beauty which is one of the divine attributes of the human mind, the love of nature which is akin to thought of God.

"As to Aesthetics—Music," from Mrs. F. W. Ford of Omaha, proved an extremely interesting talk. Music was asserted to be a universal means of expression, musical tones would be noticed by babies under a year's age, and children should be as carefully educated by sounds as by sights. Mention was made of the permanent injury to the delicate hearing of children in the use of the wretched pianos commonly found in schools and which are never in tune. In one school the speaker had seen the scholars march out to the strains of a brass band in which no two instruments were tuned together, and what hope could there be for the musical ear of those children. Mrs. Ford closed with the importance of having music taught in the public schools.

The president of the State Federation, Mrs. Stoutenborough of Plattsmouth, gave the closing talk "As to Ethics." Much stress was laid on the need of moral education, and the danger of allowing it to be crowded out by mental and physical training. Clubs should endeavor to keep good teachers in the

schools, whose influences arouse the pupil towards his better self, for intellect weighs light compared with character. The meeting was not only of great interest, but showed the permanent and practical value of the Nebraska State Federation.

#### ILLINOIS.

The State Federation of Illinois is doing a splendid work in every department of club endeavor. There are 15,000 women in the Illinois Federation, and their interest and activities are so varied that they have been grouped into five heads and placed in the hands of five committees—education, philanthropy, literature, art and music. These committees have just issued the finest circular of "Suggestions for Practical Work" which The Club Woman has yet seen from any State, a fuller report of which will appear in the March number.

The work accomplished last year by the Illinois Federation was noteworthy as summed up by the president, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, recently. "It included the founding of public libraries under our fine Illinois law, of libraries in public schools and traveling libraries in country schools; and for use of clubs the aid given in selecting good books for city, school and Sunday school libraries, and in banishing trashy books from the shelves; fundamental and far-reaching work in securing through proper authorities good literature, rather than mere words, in our school reading books; the lectures and concerts given free, or at very low cost, to the public by our clubs; the encouragement and financial aid which has often been the sole support of university extension courses; the instruction in household economics, so valuable in every home, rich or poor; the introduction of flowers and of reproductions of the finest works of art in schools, hospitals and orphan asylums; the free exhibitions of fine arts; the circulation from house to house, or from city to city, of art collections; the opening of our churches for free organ concerts; the voluntary loaning to our schools of fine works of art from private homes; the beautiful ministry of many amateur musicians among our club members in going into the schools or hospitals and giving freely of their talent in vocal and instrumental music."

Surely the committee on education are justified in saying, "The year shows a long step in our process of evolution." The Illinois Federation has more than doubled its work each year over the year preceding, and their "Practical Suggestions" indicate that the present year will show even a greater ratio of progress.

At the convention of the Nebraska State Federation of Women's Clubs the president, Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough, in her address made the following remarks:

Education, plus confidence, equals enthusiasm; education, minus selfishness, is beautiful living; ability, multiplied by opportunity, equals responsibility; education, minus selfishness, multiplied by activity, divided by system, equals the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs.

That time certainly ought to have arrived when the corresponding secretary of every club should consider it a part of her duties to send a copy of the year book of her club as well as the announcements of elections, etc., to the general officers of the State Federation, and to the secretaries of the Federated Clubs. This has not been done in every instance during the past year. A letter addressed to a club requires as prompt and as courteous a reply as one addressed to an individual. It does not always receive it as yet. These are but small matters, but the observance or neglect of club etiquette does much to beautify or to render burdensome club life, and to reach our ideals we must be faithful in all things.

Mrs. Martha B. Jennings, President Utah Federation.

#### OPEN PARLIAMENT.

##### What Are the Duties of the Corresponding Secretary of a Woman's Club?

CONDUCTED BY MRS. EDWARD S. OSGOOD.

Briefly, to conduct the correspondence of the club. A comparative review of the constitutions of various organizations shows a difference of opinion in regard to the respective duties of the corresponding and recording secretaries. The recording secretary is the principal officer, although the corresponding secretary is, perhaps, the most important officer of the woman's club, being, as she is, the exponent of the club. The personnel of the club is embodied in this officer, and the status of the club abroad is gauged by her ability as a correspondent. As its representative she is expected to draft resolutions, write letters of sympathy and keep the club in touch with the various clubs and societies with which it has affiliations. It is very evident what manner of woman she must be.

As to the specific duties, all manuals and constitutions agree that the corresponding secretary should receive, read to the club and answer all letters relating to club affairs and preserve all club papers. The majority require her to notify members of their election, of the time when fees are due, to prevent membership from lapsing, to sign and deliver all tickets (although in some clubs this is given to the treasurer), to keep a correct list of members and their addresses, and, in fact, attend to all the documentary business of the club. A written report of the year's work and the present outlook, to be presented at the annual meeting, is usually required of her, although this may be given to the recording secretary.

What are the duties of the recording secretary?

To keep the records, recording only what is done, unless instructed by her society to make a fuller report. She must furnish the president with a complete order of business, including such committees as are to report. At each meeting she reads the minutes of the previous meeting, and during the meeting must record every motion and be ready to read the same when called on by the president. Some clubs, as may be inferred from the previous answer, require the recording secretary to send out notices, notify members of elections, etc. It is the recording secretary whose signature is affixed to all documents signed by president and secretary.

Should the duties of each officer be printed in full among the by-laws of a club?

By all means, unless the manual the club adopts has a model of a constitution. In this case it is sufficient to say the duties of these officers shall be such as are prescribed in the manual adopted.

Every organized body must be governed, first, by its constitution and by-laws; second, by its special rules; third, by the manual it votes to adopt, and in all other cases by a vote of the assembly.

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. E. S. Osgood, 48 Winter Street, Portland, Me. Wherever a constitutional point is involved send a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws. All correspondence strictly confidential. To insure an answer in the next issue of The Club Woman communications should be sent by the 15th.

#### LECTURERS

Should send for our special rates. The Club Woman offers exceptional opportunities for reaching women's clubs all over the country.



## CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

## Outline Study of James Russell Lowell.

CONDUCTED BY MAY ALDEN WARD.

In the last number this department gave advice to clubs studying literature, to limit their field to one representative author. Literature is always more interesting as we get below the surface. It is the general view which fails; details are always fresh and hold the attention.

Among the modern writers no one offers a richer field for such study than Lowell. His writings as poet, critic, essayist and humorist, together with the study of his personality as revealed in his letters, exemplify the motto given by the General Federation, of "Unity in Diversity." The following outline is intended to suggest what might be made of the subject.

I. Influence of Ancestry—Father and Mother—Character of each—Ancestral Home—Description of Elmwood—(Read Underwood's Sketch and Lowell's prose essays "My Garden Acquaintance" and "A Good Word for Winter"—) For glimpses of Lowell's boyhood read his essay on "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago." For further description of Elmwood read the poems "An Indian Summer Reverie" and "Under the Willows"—description of village school in introduction to Biglow Papers. The influence of Lowell's early intimacy with birds and trees and all living things is seen in all his writings, particularly in the poems.

II. First volume of poems published in 1841. Marriage with Maria White, 1844. (If possible read her poems published by her husband after her death). Poems of Lowell's which refer to his wife and to his married life and children—"My Love," "Love," "To Perdita Singing," Song, "O, Moonlight," "L'Envoi," "Auf Wedersehen." Sonnets to M. W. "The Changeling," "A Prayer," "The First Snow Fall," "Palmodé," "After the Burial," "The Dead House."

III. Lowell as a Professor at Harvard. Editor of the Atlantic Monthly and North American Review. (Origin of the Atlantic). "The Saturday Club." Lowell's prose style. Compare his essays on literature with those on nature and travel. For favorable criticism of his prose read Stedman's American Poets, and E. P. Whipple's "Outlook on Society." For unfavorable, read Nichols' American Literature and W. C. Wilkinson's "Free Lance in the Field of Letters."

IV. Lowell espouses the anti-slavery cause. Sonnets to Wendell Phillips, to William Lloyd Garrison. Stanzas on Freedom. "The Biglow Papers," first series. "The Present Crisis." (Read the History of the Annexation of Texas.) ("American Conflict"). Humor of the Biglow Papers. "What Mr. Robinson Thinks." ("Debate in the Sennit"). Peculiarities of the Yankee dialect. Effect of Biglow Papers. How many of our great literary men took part in the anti-slavery conflict?

V. The Civil War. Biglow Papers, second series. (Must be read in connection with some brief sketch of the beginning of the conflict.) "Jonathan to John" complains of England's unfriendliness to the North. "Speech at a Town Meeting" burlesques certain ideas on Reconstruction. "Lament for Lost Soldiers" contains both pathos and humor. The Commemoration Ode, recited at the Harvard Memorial services July 1865. Note the estimate of Lincoln in Strophe VI. "The First American." Compare Lowell's essay on Abraham Lincoln. What patriotic poems will compare with the Commemoration Ode? Note particularly the 9 Strophe. For description of the occasion of its delivery see Underwood.

VI. Other writings on National and Patriotic subjects. Poems:—"Voyage to Vineland," "Columbus." The three memorial odes, viz., "Concord Ode," "Ode on July 4th, '76,"

"Under the Old Elm," "Interview with Miles Standish." Prose: "New England Two Centuries Ago," "Witchcraft," "Abraham Lincoln," "A Grand Public Character," "Democracy."

VII. A Fable for Critics. After forty years how near to our present estimate are Lowell's portraits of his contemporaries? Where would you differ from his judgment? Compare the portraits in the poems with his estimate of the same persons in his essays.

VIII. Lowell's friendships. (a) His Poems to Longfellow, Agassiz, Chas. Eliot Norton and Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Holmes and Geo. William Curtis.

(b) Poems written by Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, on Lowell. His letters. (Two volumes of the letters were published by Chas. Eliot Norton; they are very helpful in illustrating his friendships. A number of letters were given in the Atlantic Monthly for December, '92.) His second marriage.

IX. Lowell as critic. His estimates of European poets. Essays on Dante, Spenser, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton Dryden, Gray, Wordsworth. Compare his criticisms with those of Mathew Arnold, Dowden and other great critics. What are some of his faults of style?

X. Mission to Spain, 1877-1880. Mission to England, 1880-1885. English estimate of Lowell. Public addresses delivered in England. ("Democracy and other addresses.") Return to America. Honors paid him here. (Ovation, "Literary World," June 27, 1885.) Political Addresses. "Heartease and Rue." "Last Days." Poems on Old Age—"Sixty-eighth Birthday." "Past my next milestone waits my seventieth year." Death and Burial.

XI. Lowell's Religious Poems. Creed. "Vision of Sir Launfal." "Ambrose." "Cathedral." A Parable, "Said Christ Our Lord." "Above and Below." "Extreme Unction." "St. Michael the Weigher." "An Incident in a Railroad Car." "What Rabbi Jehosha Said." Much of his deepest belief on the spiritual life is found in the essay on Dante.

XII. What is Lowell's rank in American Literature, as poet? (His conception of the ideal poet is found in the little poem "Incident in a Railroad Car," from the 18th verse to the end of the poem, "Never did Posey," etc.) How does he compare with that ideal? Does the greatest poet speak to the many or to the few? What is Lowell's rank as essayist? As critic? as humorist? as political writer?

XIII. What are Lowell's most prominent characteristics? (Deep religious feeling, patriotism, sympathy with mankind, love of nature.) Poems in which each predominates. Is he greater in prose or in poetry? Which is his greatest long poem? Which the best short one? Which essay stands highest?

## AUTHORITIES IN ADDITION TO LOWELL'S OWN WRITINGS.

1. Biographical sketch, F. H. Underwood.
2. Article in Harper's Monthly, May, '93, by Chas. Eliot Norton.
3. Articles in Review of Reviews, Oct., '91.
4. Stedman's essay in "Poets of America."
5. American Literature, C. F. Richardson, 2 vols.
6. American Humorists, H. R. Haweis.
7. Life of Lowell, George E. Woodberry.
8. Eulogy on Lowell by Geo. Wm. Curtis.

The Club Woman will on receipt of seventy-five cents forward, postpaid, a copy of that incomparable book, "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law." Every club woman should have a copy of this book.

## THE NEW ERA COOKING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

## A Living Issue of the Day.

If the reader will turn to page one hundred and nine of the January number of *The Club Woman*, she or he will find at the bottom of the first column a little line and a half paragraph reading: "Women's clubs should study seriously and earnestly the living issues of the day." The wisdom, practicability, and timeliness of such counsel are all too apparent to require explanation or comment. The serious and earnest study of a living issue cannot but result in the improvement and advancement of man's material conditions, and to better mankind physically, mentally and spiritually is a laudable purpose, whether acted upon individually or collectively. Thus it is that by the living issues of the day are mainly meant the consideration of all questions and matters that concern the common weal, the bettering, in short, of the material, educational, social and spiritual status of the people; the formulating of methods for the righting of wrongs in whatever guise they may exist.

Women's clubs are everywhere at work for the purpose of improving the economical, social, and educational position of women and children. To this work is brought, or should be, the best thought and all the energies and resources of the members. Through the efforts of women's clubs, much desirable and salutary legislation has been enacted in the several States, and particularly of legislation pertaining to the public schools. Much practical and useful information on many and important matters has been put in circulation, but right here is it not pertinent to ask, what are the women's clubs doing in the line of teaching people what kinds of food to eat that a naturally-built physical structure may result? Certainly, here is a living issue of the day.

The chief agency that has caused these well-nigh general unnatural conditions in the physical man of today, is the eating of unnatural foods, and what is still worse, millions of people are spending millions of their hard-earned dollars for proprietary medicines to cure, or rather palliate, the effects of eating unnatural foods. They do nothing to destroy the cause, but everything to destroy an effect. The conflict is between man's laws and nature's laws, with the odds all in favor of nature. The State and the individual can hedge effects about with as many prohibitory and compulsory laws as there are stars in the heavens. All such laws will not effect a cure, because they deal only with effects. The cause is greater and stronger than the effect.

There is a right and wrong living as regarded from a dietary standpoint. Natural foods make possible natural conditions, as surely as unnatural foods make unnatural conditions, and surely the dissemination of knowledge relating to these should be the duty of all. The adulteration of food products has reached such an extent and become so general that several States of the Union, notably Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and California, have enacted pure food laws, but no more nor greater ills come from the eating of adulterated foods than come from the eating of unnatural foods. Taking for granted the admission of the importance of educating the people in all the phases of this vital question of natural foods, it would seem that the women's clubs and kindred organizations would find in this a subject deserving of serious and earnest study and the most vigorous agitation.

Ignorance in the past of what were natural and what were unnatural foods has been, perhaps, the pardonable excuse of mothers and the community for their non-provision, but nature punishes for every violation of her laws whether committed consciously or unconsciously. Again, while many people have

been knowing to the fact that whole wheat contained all the elements essential to the perfect development and complete maintenance of the human structure it has not been possible for them to obtain this cereal in a form available for human food. Today it is different, for one can now order from the market shredded wheat, pure and entire, without the loss of one single element essential for the perfect construction of the human body.

Not that wheat is the only natural food is it here mentioned, but simply to instance a cereal that contains all the nutritive elements the body requires, and that in the most perfect proportions.

The fourteen elements in the body require fourteen kinds of food properties. If you provide but seven or any less than all that is required, to that extent you fail to feed and nourish these elements, and tissue waste is the result. Tissue waste is but another name for consumption and other wasting diseases.

It was because of a realization of the evil wrought by wrong living, and the fact of the densest ignorance of the people on this subject, that there came to be established at Worcester, Mass., the New Era Cooking school. The success of the school has been simply phenomenal, for through it and its branches more than one hundred thousand people have received instruction upon the lines that natural foods make possible natural conditions. These few words make a declaration which, were it heeded in the practice by all, would make a new and better race of men, physically, mentally and spiritually. It could not be otherwise, for evil cannot result from a compliance with nature's laws.

To the superintendency of the New Era Cooking school was called Mrs. Harriet A. Higbee, then of Boston, a woman of high intellectual attainments and culture, and possessing, to a happy degree, not only tact and judgment, but that faculty of imparting knowledge to others. The school sustains distinct departments in many of the domestic science magazines and publications, and by this means Mrs. Higbee is enabled to give instruction to those unable to become pupils of the school or one of its branches. A recently established branch of the school is at 128a Tremont street, Boston.

"The first thing to learn is what naturally organized food products are, and the second, how to combine and cook these products into beautiful and appetizing dishes. Such food is always suited to man's requirements. In this matter there can be no mistake." Such were the words spoken by Mrs. Higbee on the occasion of the opening of the branch of the school. With whole wheat in shredded form as its standard food the schoolteacher showed how it can be used singly or in combination with other natural food products in the production of more than two hundred different dishes.

Shredded wheat in its availability and adaptability is not only the equal, but in every way the superior of the white or cream wheat flour of commerce. In accepting it for food, man need not sacrifice anything in the way of good living, for possible variety of appetizing dishes is a characteristic of shredded wheat.

Man is built out of the food he eats, and the body can be no better than the material that enters into its construction.

If he eats unnatural food, he becomes unnatural, sickly, cross, inharmonious; he takes medicine and increases in unnaturalness.

It is natural for man to be strong and vigorous, physically, mentally, morally, and nothing but natural food will make this condition possible.

The most natural food is the food that nourishes each element of the body in proportion to its natural requirements. When Nature designed man, the same Intelligence provided the material suited to the requirements of the design.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

**T**HIS department will be open for questions on all subjects pertaining to women's clubs. It will be an "Open Court," in which every club woman is invited not only to ask questions but to assist in answering them.

Half-minute questions and one-minute answers will be the rule governing all participants.

Address all communications for this department to Correspondence Editor, The Club Woman, 104 School Street, Egleston Square, Boston, Mass.

Questions will be numbered consecutively; replies should be numbered to correspond with the questions.

## QUESTIONS.

9. Please give the correct pronunciation of the name of the famous Cambridge (Mass.) club, the Cantabrigia.

The name is often mispronounced, the error being on the sound of the "g," which should be hard, as in "go," or "get."

10. How many biennials has the G. F. W. C. held? Please give the places in which each was held.

The General Federation was formed at the call of Sorosis in New York in 1890. The first biennial was held in Chicago in 1892; the second in Philadelphia in 1894; the third in Louisville in 1896, and the fourth will be held in Denver in June, 1898.

11. There is in our town no public library and the need of one is imperative. There is very little public spirit on the subject and the heaviest taxpayers frown down every mention of such an institution. We are a farming community and our town has few additions, although the population increases every year. We have a good working woman's club, of which I am president. Now for my question: Would it be advisable for the club to set about to establish a free public library in the town? Can we do it? Have any women's clubs ever done it? How shall one best go about it? I wish some of the club sisters that have had any experience in this would give hints as to ways and means, giving concrete examples, if possible.

## ANSWERS.

8. The Denver branch of the National Colored Women's League is a member of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, and is thus indirectly connected with the G. F. W. C. The league does an excellent work in Denver among its own people, philanthropy and education work being the special lines it follows. Membership about 125. Delegates are always sent to the annual meetings of the Federation, and always do their work creditably.

JUSTICE.

When you receive the new member at the first social afternoon after she has joined your club, be careful how you shake hands with her. Whether you are a votary of the order of the ex-high handshake, or the new high one, or the one that was before them both, do not take her hand in the clasp which Mark Twain calls "starchless, nerveless, raveled out and without whalebones." In other words, if you do not know how now learn to shake hands; this is one of the first requisites of a successful club woman—the virtue which, if she is without, will convict her of a very undesirable conservatism and of a lack of enthusiasm, and even friendliness. Nothing chills so inevitably as the extending of a limp, doubtful-acting hand, and nothing, either, will so quickly communicate good will as firm, cordial, well-executed handshaking. And this is very particularly true for the club woman, who has not only outsiders to conciliate, but new members to welcome seriously.—"Dorcas."

## BOOK NOTICES.

"Talks on the Study of Literature," by Arlo Bates: Houghton, Mifflin Co. This is one of the most useful and practical books which have appeared on this subject. After discussing methods true and false, it makes a general survey of the field, from the classics to contemporary literature. Under the latter head he assigns ephemeral and periodical literature to its proper place. The book ends with several chapters each, on fiction and on poetry. The book has the merit of making itself understood, and that too, on a subject which needs very emphatic utterance. It does not spare the flesh, so far as the shams and pretences are concerned, either in the producers or the readers of literature.

"Free to Serve" is a "first book" by a young author; but it is one which seems to have a very successful career before it. It is a story of Dutch colonial life early in the 18th century, and the scenes are laid in New York and up the Hudson river. It is interesting from the opening paragraph; although the character-drawing and the construction weaken towards the end of the story. It is not historical except as it is a bit of the local color of those days, although some critics are calling it the "historical novel of the year." But it is more than usually interesting with its crimes and intricacies and romance, all managed with a restraining hand and a well-trained pen. The author, Miss Emma Rayner, evidently studied the old colonial days well before attempting to locate a novel in them, and practiced thoroughly the art of writing good English. It is an important contribution to the books of the year just past.—(Boston: Copeland and Day.)

"The King of the Park" is a book that interests older children,—and even grown-ups. It is by the author of that dear little book "Beautiful Joe," Marshall Saunders, and is published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston. It is the story of a cat who, being deserted by his owners in Boston (a fashionable Back Bay family), took to the park and led the life of a highwayman, so to speak. The kindness of a police-sergeant to "Boozy" and the adventures of certain children who fell in with the policeman, make up the pleasant little story. Although it cannot compare with Mr. Aldrich's translation of Emile de la Bedolliere's famous cat story, it is a good book to put in the hands of children, the purpose of the volume being to instill a real kindness for all dumb animals.

Do you remember "Danvis Folks" and their queer old-fashioned ways? "Unc' Lisha's Outing" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is by the same author, Mr. Rowland E. Robinson, and is a continuation of the same set of tales, or talks rather, both books being collections of sketches of certain talks around the bench of an old-time shoemaker up in Vermont. This was "Uncle Lisha" and he dispensed a great deal of solid wisdom in the Vermont dialect of fifty years ago,—which people who knew that part of the world and the people in it, say is absolutely true to life. To the young, enterprising, up-to-date Lake Champlainer of to-day, the talk of old "Danvis Folks" is almost unknown. But as a reminiscence of our grandfather's time it is delightful. All the characters are interesting, especially Ant'wine. Did you ever know a French Canadian before he became Yankee-fied and Americanized? If so, you will appreciate Ant'wine's pigeon English.

## WHAT SOME CLUBS ARE DOING.

**T**HE Roxburghe Club of Boston was organized primarily for "service in the community," and while it believes in "making haste slowly," it can show a very creditable amount of work accomplished in its year and a half of existence. The committee on sanitation has recently been reorganized, and with a larger force of earnest workers hopes to become an important factor in many much needed reforms. One which will appeal to nearly every one relates to a more satisfactory method of collecting and disposing of household rubbish (papers, etc., etc.) which is now so widely scattered through the streets, dropped from carts and blown from vacant lots which have been made dumping grounds.

Perhaps the work by which the club is best known is that relating to the care of our street trees. A very valuable part of this work has been to call the attention of the public to the laws relating to injury to trees, and the penalties attaching to the same, and to secure the co-operation of the police in enforcing these laws.

The club has secured the removal of many dead and dangerous trees, has prevented the unnecessary cutting down of trees through building operations, and superintended the planting of 138 trees in streets in Roxbury and Dorchester.

The desired appropriation of \$5000 by the city for the purpose of guarding the trees by wire is still before the city government, but as the movement has the mayor's hearty approval, the club feels sure that it will eventually see our trees as well guarded and cared for as those of Brookline, Somerville and Cambridge. While practical work of this kind has been going on, a large proportion of the club members have been listening every week to valuable talks by Miss Lucia T. Ames, and through her are coming in touch with the progressive plans and ideas of the Twentieth Century Club, and are fitting themselves to take a more intelligent and active part in the educational and municipal affairs of today.

Classes in the study of sociology and of parliamentary law are just beginning. The club holds two regular meetings each month, when it is addressed by eminent women or men upon subjects which tend to elevate and broaden the outlook of women and stimulate them to higher efforts. K. W. S. N.

THE KANATENAH CLUB of Syracuse, N. Y., has furnished us with the significance of its name. Kanatenah is an Indian name, and, according to Dr. Beauchamp, a student of Indian lore, means, "she leads the town." As the club numbers nearly three hundred and has a fine club house, we think it comes near leading the town.

THE ROME (GEORGIA) WOMAN'S CLUB is carrying on an important branch of the State Féderaton work. This body of twenty-five women has charge of a charity hospital, which is under the supervision of a committee of five. They have as fine an operating room as there is in the South, and keep from three to four trained nurses from the New York Training School, some of whom are sent out in town to earn money to support those who tend the poor in the hospitals. This club also has a free kindergarten in the cotton factory district. Being forced to put all their money in the hospital, they tend the school themselves. Again it is progressive for Georgia to have an official organ of a year old, as the club movement is new as yet in the South. Their organ is the Rome Georgian, the club department of which is conducted by Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the Rome Club.

THE DENVER WOMAN'S CLUB, that splendid organization of nearly 1000 earnest, brainy women, has again distinguished itself by doing something a little better than anybody else has done it. This time they have got out a "woman's edition" of the Rocky Mountain News. The special articles, editorial and reporting were all done by members of the club, and also the cartoon and special illustrations on the art page. The work was done under the direction of Miss Minnie J. Reynolds as managing editor. Miss Reynolds is regularly on the News staff, and is a full-fledged newspaper woman—so much so, in fact, that she has been made chairman of the local biennial press committee. Under her leadership, and assisted by other newspaper women, the club women took hold with a will, and the Christmas number of the News was a credit not only to the club, but to the State and to journalism generally. The Woman's Christmas News was issued by the club, for the purpose of placing works of art of the highest standard in the public schools. For some time the art and literature department has had a picture committee whose duty it was to place works of art in the public schools of Denver. They carried on this work in a small way, but it met with so much commendation from educators that this year it was decided to attempt something on a much larger scale, and the "woman's edition" must have netted a handsome sum for the purpose. Looking over the paper, one adds, "Echo answers why?" to their editorial paragraphs, "Why should not such a paper as this be issued 365 days in every year?"

THE NEW CENTURY CLUB of Utica, N. Y., is well settled in its fine new club house. At the formal opening of the auditorium in December, Mrs. Frances Goodale, the president, outlined the history of the club as seen from within; defined its methods and purposes, and showed from these its outlook for the future. She said in part: "In the hope of economizing women's money, time and energy, this club was established, while beneath this plan, as an informing spirit, lies the broader hope that kindness, sympathy, acquaintance and tolerance will grow steadily among women of all churches and all sections of our city. This hope the New Century Club aims to realize by drawing into its own membership women from all little, exclusive groups, in order that they shall make the club a union for all kinds of co-operation, and a neutral ground for conference upon their plans and problems; the special and distinctive work of the club being chiefly intellectual and civic. Two points are essential to success: 1. To secure the large and varied memberships representative of all faiths, all local organizations of women, and all the many social sets. Nothing less than this can secure the wholesome friction by which the mind warms to the reception of new ideas and develops broadened powers. 2. The members must bring to the club a democratic spirit, a spirit of fairness. They must forget jealousies and suspicion, and make it a strong, central organization, a helpful ally to every other patriotic, educational and charitable association in Utica, and a direct stimulus to broad culture and generous conduct." A vote of appreciation of the work of the president was passed by the club.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB of Lincoln, Nebraska, numbers 520 names, and is one of the largest woman's clubs in the country. At the meeting on January 31, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer spoke on "The Woman Who Has Power"—meaning, of course, the club woman. The first club in Lincoln was organized in December, 1868. Many bright and cultivated women went to Nebraska in the early days, who naturally gravitated towards each other in little groups of congenial friends who met together to read or



study, but this was not called club life. In that year a young Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Bolmer, just from the theological seminary and filled with the energy of youth and the fervor of his recent consecration vows, went to Lincoln. He soon became the centre around which gravitated a coterie of literary friends, which gradually became known to the members as "Our Literary Club." The meetings were held in the evening, and were usually of a social as well as literary nature. The first subject taken up was American literature, and began with the study of Irving and his Knickerbocker's History of New York. One object of the club was the welcoming of strangers who made Lincoln their home, and especially homeless and friendless young men, who were frequently its invited guests. The club also took an active interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the town, and enthusiastically assisted in its upbuilding by giving both time and money. The surviving members will never forget the interest with which they watched the bill for the establishment of the university, and the joy with which the granting of the charter was hailed. The club, though small, exerted a strong personal influence on the public sentiment of the day. Mr. Bolmer's stay was short, and on his removal the club changed its form, but the original members, so long as they remained here, retained their interests in literary pursuits. Social life was kaleidoscopic in those days, but the spirit of club life was always a potent factor and wielded a quiet but effective influence in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community. The existence of two other literary clubs between the years 1874-1878 has been discovered. One of these was remarkable for the lack of vanity displayed by its members, who chose for a name "The Homely Folks Club." Lincoln has a great many clubs to-day, among them being "Sosis," the New Book Review Club, the Wednesday Afternoon Club, the Century Club, the Athena, and others, but the oldest is the Lotus.

THE READING (MASS.) WOMAN'S CLUB entered its fifth year November last, having enjoyed steady growth and symmetrical development as time has advanced, resulting in good, healthful class work by those who have discovered the real value of systematic study of English literature, domestic science, current events and local history. The social ambition of the club members has been drawn to a higher plane, dissolving the petty annoyances which fret the daily life of busy women into a mutual desire for a broader knowledge of higher things in a way never known until the establishment of women's clubs in the land. The freshening influence of an informal "tea" is enjoyed by some of the classes at the close of each month's work, where the exchange of valuable thoughts fills the place of useless small talk or belittling gossip. Basket picnics, lawn parties and class visits to places of historic interest link the summer months together as "friendship knots," in a ribbon of green lanes and flowers. During the months of the club year, gentlemen's night, officers' annual reception and club teas, (the last held at the close of the second meeting of each month) are dispersed among lectures and musicales, keeping the members in touch with each other and establishing new friendships among neighboring clubs. Attendance upon meetings of State and General Federations are a valuable factor in the advantages of this progressive club, while The Club Woman has come to stay among its members as a friend whose many virtues are recognized and appreciated. (A club member.)

Mrs. Shattuck's "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law" should be on the desk of every club president; it should be studied in all clubs; it should be owned by every energetic and active worker in every woman's club. The Club Woman has the book for sale. See advertisement in another column.

NEWARK, N. J., has a new organization which already assumes a promising outlook. We have thirteen women's literary clubs here, and through a City Federation meeting twice a year have attempted to do some work along civil lines. As our women are all very conservative, it has not resulted in actual work by the clubs, but enough interest has been aroused to establish a civic club which in two months time becomes well organized, with a board of twenty-seven directors and a membership of two hundred. We have a room on the principal business street, where a clerk is in attendance daily. What we have already undertaken has been most courteously received by both common council and board of health. It will soon become a member of the New Jersey Federation, and as it is interested in all the department work of that organization, will receive hearty sympathy from it. The president, Mrs. Emily J. Williamson, is a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and an admirable leader in all educational work.

Lenore Clare.

THE GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, WOMAN'S CLUB issued its year book recently, giving the club's records since its founding, October, 1895. The club was federated last November. The officers, committee and membership lists are included and the constitution and by-laws, also the calendar for the coming year. The meetings are semi-monthly. This year's officers are: President, Mrs. Arthur H. Neville; vice-presidents, Miss Anna H. McDonnell, Mrs. J. H. Elmore; recording secretary, Elizabeth C. Desnoyers; corresponding secretary, Miss Deborah B. Martin; treasurer, Mrs. Fillmore Smith. The advisory committee consists of Mes. Jeannette C. Merrill, C. T. Kimball and Miss Frances Last.

THE LODI, WISCONSIN, WOMAN'S CLUB has a membership of thirty. A part of each meeting is devoted to current events. The club is studying Rome, and one paper at each meeting takes up some topic of general current interest.

"THE COLUMBIAN CLUB of Markesan, Wisconsin, has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. George Phelps; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Smith; secretary, Miss Edna Smith; chairman of program committee, Mrs. John A. Walker. At the last meeting it was voted to change the annual election from December to the first meeting in November, that the names of the new officers might be sent to the corresponding secretary of the Federation without delay. This club is having a series of papers on "Beauty in the Home" taken from the lecture given before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. These lectures are given with especial reference to the homes of persons of moderate means, and are arousing interest throughout the whole country.

Why not have clubs whose object shall be to teach common sense to young mothers? A few days ago a well-dressed young woman boarded a Boston electric car with a baby in her arms. Over the child's face was drawn a thickly spotted white lace veil. Bye and bye that child will have serious trouble with its eyes, oculists will be consulted and another "mysterious dispensation of Providence" will be deplored. But then, it was such a pretty veil,—and right in the height of fashion!

The demand of subscribers for back numbers has been so large that our large editions, increased every month over the preceding month, are entirely exhausted, and we are no longer able to send numbers other than those of January.

## NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN UNION.

The following preliminary program is announced for the third annual meeting of the Kindergarten Union, which is to be held at the Philadelphia Normal School, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on February 18 and 19, 1898:

February 18—Forenoon, business meeting; afternoon, addresses of welcome; topic for discussion, "The Training of the Kindergarten," Mrs. Alice Putnam of Chicago and Miss Laura Fisher of Boston; evening, public meeting, addresses by Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, topic to be announced, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, on "Infancy and Education."

February 19—Forenoon, conference; afternoon, reception to delegates; evening, addresses by Miss Susan Blow, James L. Hughes, superintendent of schools, Toronto; and Dr. Lightner Witmer, of University of Pennsylvania, on "The Kindergarten as a Psychological Laboratory."

It is anticipated that between 200 and 300 kindergartners will be in attendance. Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, Mass., is president of the union, which is composed of upwards of thirty branch associations of kindergartners organized in as many cities of the United States.

The National Kindergarten Union was organized in 1892 at Saratoga, at a meeting of the National Educational Association. In 1895 a preliminary meeting was held in Boston, and in 1896 the first convention was held in New York. The second convention was held last April in St. Louis.

All those clubs which are able to do so should invite the teachers to their receptions and field days, and the superintendents and principals of the city in which the State Federation meets should also be invited to attend the educational session. This would not only be of advantage to the club members, but it would also raise the profession of teaching in the estimation of the public.—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.

Dainty, exquisite, inviting is Frank Dempster Sherman's "Little Folks' Lyrics," dainty in dress, exquisite in form, and inviting in matter and manner. The little verses, not any of them two pages in length, are those that "from the rosary of childhood come," and are for the little folks "to string on fancy's line," and "to bless young hearts with song and happiness." We instinctively think of Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses" when we turn the leaves of this book, but beyond the fact that the songs of each are of and for children there is no similarity between the verses of the two poets. Sherman catches the true spirit of childhood, nay, he has never lost its spirit, for his lyrics sing themselves and there is in them the joyousness of youth, the freshness of childhood's sunny, careless hours, the wonderment of all things that are, the dream of all things that are not. The older folks must find in these verses the key that unlocks the registers whereon youth engraved its lines. Indeed, the songs of youth are for all ages of men and the philosophy of life is to be found in the fancies and dreams and air castles that once-upon-a-time made it possible to think of life as even endurable. The songs of Mr. Sherman will give delight to the little ones, for the verses are of what they are every day fancying, while the eldest will find in them the sweet breath of a by-gone life and the savor of a time the happiest ever lived. The book is embellished with some fifteen full-page wash drawings made by Maude and Genevieve Cowles. Every drawing is a poem in itself. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

I never felt the force of the Federation as much as two years ago, said Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, president of the Denver Woman's Club, before the Utah Federation recently. I had been East on a most sorrowful journey; I had been East to take care of and lay my dear mother away. I was all alone on that long, long journey between New York and Denver. I entered the dining car one evening between Chicago and Omaha, looked down the long car and every seat was taken; everybody was laughing; nobody cared about me; I thought. What difference does it make to anybody in the world whether I have my supper or not. Then a little lady stepped up to me, and put her hand on this pin and said, "I see you have the Federation badge; won't you come and sit with us?" I was still in a very bad humor, and said, "It makes no difference to any one whether I have my supper or not. It would not make any difference to any one if I were to fall off this train tonight."

Then she came up to me, took my hand and said, "I beg your pardon, but you are mistaken. Fifty thousand women would care if you fell off this train tonight, because you wear that badge." The meaning of the woman's club was never better expressed than by the poet of the fifth century, who said,

"Forsooth, brethren, fellowship is heaven,  
And lack of fellowship is hell."

But are we prepared to consider all club and Federation matters impersonally? Do we shoulder more cheerfully our share of the responsibilities? Are we any more careful in our observance of some of the little courtesies of club life?

In these days of inflated values and sudden depressions, it is sometimes difficult to know a wise investment from a bad one. Much of the talk about the Klondike region is mere talk, and it is probably true that as much money is sunk in prospective gold mines as is taken from really paying veins. One of the most promising stocks on the market today is that of the "Copper King of Arizona." Copper is a metal that is more and more in demand, and the developed copper mines of this country are the best money makers in the world. "The Copper King," which is advertised on page 130, offers remarkable inducements, and it is well worth while to see or write Mr. Greene for full information regarding it.

The ministry of the club is no less real because it cannot always show definite results.

The woman's club in a small town often changes the current of public opinion.

## The Proper Dress

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The "Frock Coat" is the coat of the season. It is one of the garments that are indispensable. The Tuxedo, or dress Sack, for informal evening dress, is another garment no well-dressed man should be without. We do very little general advertising, but we believe the ladies are as anxious as we are that the gentlemen in whom they are interested shall be well-dressed, and that they shall order of reputable firms, doing strictly fine work. We solicit the influence of all well-dressed ladies. . . . .

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The card of Mrs. Belle Williams and Mrs. Annie Hentz, to be noted elsewhere in our columns, offers one of the pleasantest imaginable entertainments of woman's clubs, whether the purpose of such clubs be study or social recreation. Mrs. Williams, who has the reader's place on their programs, was for years a favorite pupil of Mr. H. M. Pitt; Mrs. Hentz, who has the singer's place, is a pupil of Mr. Charles Adams. Clubs studying the works of any particular author must enjoy having those works thus charmingly illustrated; and clubs meeting for entertainment only will enjoy the entertainment of such choicely chosen verse and song.

The Old South Leaflets, which have been published during the last 15 years, in connection with the annual courses of historical lectures at the Old South Meeting-house, have attracted so much attention and proved of so much service, that the Directors have entered upon the publication of the Leaflets for general circulation, with the needs of schools, colleges, private clubs, and classes especially in mind. The Leaflets are prepared by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, and are largely reproductions of important original papers, accompanied by useful historical and bibliographical notes. The Old South work, founded by Mrs. Mary Hemenway, and still sustained by provision of her will, is a work for the education of the people, and especially the education of our young people in American history and politics; and its promoters believe that few things can contribute better to this end than the wide circulation of such leaflets as those now undertaken. It is hoped that professors in our colleges and teachers everywhere will welcome them for use in their classes, and that they may meet the needs of the societies of young men and women now being organized in so many places for historical and political studies. They will be especially helpful to women's clubs proposing to take up the course of historical reading outlined in a recent number of The Club Woman, as there are Leaflets bearing on all the subjects proposed.

I take great pleasure in giving a testimonial to the value of Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Germicide. I have found greater benefit from its use in neuralgia in three months' time, than from all the doctors I have employed in the last five years. I therefore feel that I cannot too highly praise this article.

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### THE HOME CLUB.

Every club woman, whatever the field of her especial activity in clubdom may be, whether Browning, Equal Rights or Ibsen be her peculiar hobby, knows that these things are her relaxation, and that the interest most immediate to her soul is really the Home Club, of which her children are the active members.

Every club woman, too, wants to be thought a good business woman; and there is no way in which she has readier means of manifesting her talents for commerce than in shopping.

Every mother of a Home Club of boys who is experienced in providing for their needs knows, or ought to know, of the facilities and advantages that are offered by Browning, King & Co., for the proper clothing for the young fellows.

Perhaps all of the reasons for preferring the store of Browning, King & Co. to that of any other clothier in Boston may not be known, as it certainly ought to be, to every mother of boys. There may be those who do not know of the delightful parlor in the children's department, where tired shoppers may meet and rest, and where their parcels may be checked and cared for.

If there are any who do not know it already, it may interest them to be told that Browning, King & Co. are the largest manufacturers and retailers of fine clothing in the United States, with a central factory in New York where all their goods are made under the strictest personal supervision, and with fourteen retail stores in various cities from Boston to Omaha, through which the clothing of their own manufacture is offered first hand to the public.

It may be proper, too, to call attention to the quality of the goods that they make. It is not of the so-called "Department Store" kind that is made merely to keep up appearances until it is sold. It is just what might be expected of a house that for nearly thirty years had been making the best clothing possible and making it better and better each year, whenever improvement has been found to be possible.

Of course every club woman who is also a good business woman, can see at once what a saving in the cost of manufacture may be made in a business of the magnitude of that of Browning, King & Co. But while making garments in such large quantities, no detail of fit or finish is permitted to be slighted. Nothing but the very best of materials is used, and everything that leaves the factory bearing the name of Browning, King & Co. is guaranteed as to quality and workmanship.

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The fact that the prices for fine clothing and furnishings here are not higher than are commonly asked for inferior goods elsewhere is another point that will weigh with the skillful shopper.

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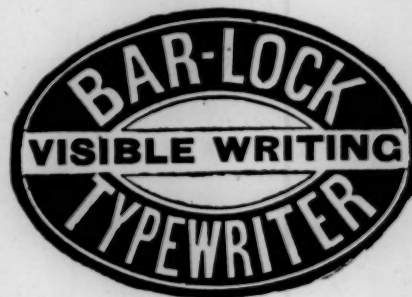
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